

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 48

PRICE TWO CENTS

BRITISH LABOR READY TO FORM POST-WAR PLANS

Conference Opens at Manchester
to Deal With Industrial Prob-
lems—Meeting Called Great-
est of Kind in History

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
MANCHESTER, England (Tuesday)—
Delegates from all over the country
attended the great labor conference
which opened here today. Consider-
able interest was shown in the gather-
ing as it was expected that questions
of great importance on post-war prob-
lems would be discussed. "One of the
principal items on the program is the
executive committee's resolutions
which deal with demobilization and
return of soldiers and sailors to in-
dustry; prevention of unemployment
and maintenance of the standard of
life.

Regarding the restoration of trade
union rules and conditions to which
the late Government, including Mr.
Lloyd George, pledged the country so
heavily and which is now seen to be
a task of exceptional difficulty. It is
noticeable that the Amalgamated So-
ciety of Engineers, in a resolution af-
firm their right to such restoration,
but declare if good reason can be
shown for regarding restoration as
impossible, labor will be ready to
negotiate on a basis of new and equi-
valent concessions.

An interesting situation will arise
on the discussion of resolutions ask-
ing the conference to condemn Arthur
Henderson, John Hodge, George
Barnes and their colleagues for enter-
ing the Lloyd George Ministry. Arthur
Henderson, as secretary of the party,
will attend regularly throughout the
four days of the conference and the
other members will attend and speak.
Mr. Hodge possibly having to defend
his recently enunciated views on free
trade.

Generally speaking, the conference
will probably be notable mainly for
its formulation of the program of labor
for the days following the war. As
to the number of delegates and rep-
resentation it will be the most re-
markable in labor history. Two and
a quarter million workers will be rep-
resented by 700 delegates, presided
over by G. J. Wards, M. P., as against
500,000 workers, represented by 82
delegates, when the conference last
met in Manchester in 1901, under the
presidency of John Hodge.

No movements of special importance
are reported from any of the war
theaters, although a decided alertness
is observable on several fronts. Paris
reports the repulse of two German at-
tacks in the Verdun theater and "very
spirited artillery activity" in the re-
gion of Douaumont and at other points
along the French line; whilst London
announces the continuance of success-
ful patrol and bombing encounters on
the British front.

In the Rumanian theater, the fight-
ing has, for the time being, almost
come to a standstill. The only news
of any importance from this region is
the fact announced from Petrograd
that an attempt on the part of the
forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen
to advance in the valley of the River
Dniester was arrested by Russian fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The
supplementary War Office communica-
tion issued last night states that there
has been no increased fighting activity
on any front.

Yesterday's statement reads:
Rumanian front: front of Archduke
Joseph: in the eastern Carpathians
(Continued on page four, column one)

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance	Pages 10-11
Stock Market Quotations	12
English Wool Trade Situation	12
Australia's Big Sales to Great Britain	12
Footwear Trade Somewhat Inactive	12
Dividends Declared	12
Weather Report	12
Editorials	12
The Outlook in Japan	Page 20
The Fight Against Extravagance	12
Purchase of the Danish Islands	12
Monsieur le Maréchal	12
Notes and Comments	12
European War—	
English Comments on President's	1
Speech	1
Greece and Allies' Demands	1
Official War Reports	1
Position in Switzerland	1
President's Speech in Senate	1
U-Boat Question in Spain	1
Production of War Munitions	1
"Leak" Inquiry Opens in New York	1
French Journal and American Note	13
German Paper and Danish Question	13
Fashions and the Household	Page 18
The Importance of the Outer Wear	18
Relating Past to Present-Day Indus- tries	18
General News—	
Labor Conference at Manchester	1
Prospects for British Women	2
Congregational Ministers Meet	2
Chicago "Wets" Plan Saloon Reforms	3
Christie's One Hundred Fiftieth Anni- versary	3
Mayor and Council to Improve Tre- mont Street	5
National Civic Federation	5

GREECE CARRIES OUT DEMANDS OF ENTENTE POWERS

Allied Military Mission Sees
That Instructions Are Ful-
filled to the Letter

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—Fifty
Venizelists left the prison at Yanina,
Epirus, on Saturday, and 40 at Lar-
issa, and the Entente authorities are
making a close investigation to see
that all Venizelist prisoners, of whom
they have a complete list, are released.
In other directions the Greek Gov-
ernment's compliance with the Allies'
demands is proceeding steadily.

Very close examination is being
made by an Entente military mission
to insure that the work is done thor-
oughly. All artillery is scrutinized
before its departure and also at
Corinth and Patras and similarly with
all ammunition, while a close investi-
gation is made to account for discrep-
ancies between the paper strength of
regiments and the actual numbers
transported.

No effort, however, appears to be
made by the Greek Government to
avoid fulfilling the conditions which it
has complete power to fulfill, but as
regards Reservists' Leagues the po-
sition may still present difficulties.

A battery of the First Field Artillery
was transported through Athens on
Saturday, while the Second Mountain
Artillery and the Thirteenth were to
leave on Sunday and Monday, respec-
tively.

Cerigo Island Restitution

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—The
British Minister has made a communi-
cation to the Greek Government re-
garding restitution of Cerigo Island,
occupied lately by Venizelists. Pour-
parlers, it is understood, are now in
progress between the Allied and Pro-
visional governments on the matter.

ARCHBISHOP OF WARSAW LOYAL TO RUSSIAN TSAR

Declines to Support Formation of
Army for Central Powers —
Pope Approves Attitude

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Messa-
gero says the Archbishop of Warsaw
has declined to comply with the Ger-
man Governor-General's request that
he should support the formation of a
Polish army to fight for the Central
Powers on the ground that the Pope
was his ecclesiastical sovereign and
could alone free him from his oath
of fealty to the Tsar.

On his application to Rome for in-
structions, the Pope replied, approving
his attitude, and declining to interfere
with his oath to the Tsar.

Polish Council Criticized

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—
The Kovno Gazette, published at the
seat of the German chief command in
Eastern Galicia, criticizes the Polish
State Council's proclamation on the
ground that the Poles should not
speak as if Poland were already a sov-
ereign State.

They should first, it says, take care
to form an army big enough to col-
laborate efficiently in the defense of
the country and until then should be
more modest and reserved.

Herr Korfanty's Speech

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—
The Kurier, the organ of the
Prussian Poles, criticizes the Prus-
sian Minister of the Interior's reply
to Herr Korfanty, a Polish deputy in
the Prussian diet, declaring his speech
did not promote an agreement between
the Germans and the Poles.



Gen. Ulrich Wille of Switzerland

SWITZERLAND NOW MOBILIZING ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—Although
there is no further news of a possible
invasion of Swiss territory the mobiliza-
tion of the forces continues under
the direction of Gen. Ulrich Wille, who
is the only general in the Swiss army.
The country depends for defense upon
a national militia. Service in this force
is compulsory and universal, with few
exceptions except for physical disabil-
ity. The field army, formed of the
Auszug or elite, is to consist of six
divisions, three cavalry brigades and
three mountain brigades. The total
number of field combatants in the field
army may be taken at 140,000. There
are also separate forces, mostly
Landwehr, for manning the fortifica-
tions which close the St. Gothard Pass
and the Rhone Valley to a possible
invader from the south. They amount
to about 21,000 men. The Landwehr
is organized in 36 battalions and 36
squadrons. Altogether Switzerland
can mobilize nearly 200,000 men (com-
batants), irrespective of the organized
Landsturm, who may amount to an-
other 60,000.

The administration of the Swiss
Army is partly in the hands of the Can-
tonal authorities, who promote officers
up to the rank of captain. But the
Federal Government is concerned with
all general questions, and makes all
the higher appointments.

ENCIRCLING MOVE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—With
regard to the campaign in German
East Africa a statement issued yester-
day by the British official press bu-
reau says:

"Considerable progress has been
made by all our columns engaged in
the encircling movement on the lower
Rufiji River and delta. From the north
and south we entered the delta near
Pemba and at Mohoro respectively.
Farther to the west a strong enemy
force was dislodged from the area
north of the delta and which was lo-
cated on the south bank of the river
near Nanganya.

"Farther west our troops, who ef-
fected a difficult crossing near Kibam-
bawe, are moving east and south in
pursuit of enemy detachments."

MANY VOLUNTEERS FOR CIVILIAN SERVICE

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—At
Saturday's sitting of the committee for
auxiliary civilian service, General
Groener promised frequent sittings of
the committee and discussed transport
difficulties. The number of volunteers
for civilian service would render com-
pulsion unnecessary for some time.
The meat scarcity was due, not to
transport difficulties, but to the inade-
quate method of distribution.

VESSELS REPORTED SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The
vessels reported sunk today include
six British steamers, one being an
8400-ton steamer, and also one Japan-
ese, one Norwegian and one Swedish
steamer and a Danish schooner.

EXTENSION OF THE LOBBY ACT IS CONSIDERED

Further Regulation and Restriction
Proposed in Measure Before
Committee of Legislature

Strict State laws regulating counsel
and agents who represent corpora-
tions and individuals before boards
and commissions of Massachusetts,
which were to have been the subject
of discussion at a public hearing to-
day before the joint legislative com-
mittee on the judiciary, will not be
taken up until Feb. 12 because of a
request of Senator Herman Hornell
who asked for a postponement.

When Chairman Cavanaugh of the
committee inquired of the members if
there was any objection to postpone-
ment, Representative Wolcott of Mil-
ton replied that he believed the com-
mittee ought to be careful of postpone-
ments because of the mass of
business before it. He asked Senator
Hornell to tell why it was desirable
to postpone consideration.

"In the first place," returned the
Boston Senator, "there are several
men who want to speak for this bill
who cannot be present today; also, I
want to verify certain statements that
have been made to me relative to this
bill." There was no further objection
to postponement and the subject went
over to Feb. 12.

More than ordinary interest is at-
tached to the hearing because of
recent revelations of large payments
made to certain counsel by gas and
electric companies of the State in con-
nection with their services before the
Board of Gas and Electric Light Com-
mission and before legislative com-
mittees.

A proposal which has found ready
acceptance with many legislators in
view of these revelations is that the
law now applying to counsel who ap-
pear before legislative committees be
extended to apply to counsel who rep-
resent corporations or individuals
before State boards, commission, com-
missioners and the Executive Council.
In brief, this law provides that every
counsel or agent must register his
(Continued on page four, column three)

CENTRAL GROUP LEGISLATORS TO VISIT THE KAISER

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—
A Berlin telegram says the presidents
of the parliaments of the Central
Powers will visit the Kaiser and Field
Marshal von Hindenburg on their way
back today.

Reception by Austrian Ruler

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—Em-
peror Karl has received in audience
the Archduke Frederick, Colonel von
Einem, military attaché in Berne, and
Count Aichelburg, also attached to the
Berne legation.

WHAT EDITORS HAVE TO SAY ON SENATE SPEECH

Comments by European, Cana-
dian and United States News-
papers on President Wilson's
World Peace Proposition

Views of the press on both sides of
the Atlantic on the world peace speech
of President Woodrow Wilson deliv-
ered before the Senate of the United
States on Monday are given in the
following cablegrams, dispatches and
extracts.

British Impressions

Comments of Various Papers on
President's Statement

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—All
newspapers today publish the text of
President Wilson's speech obtained
from the United States Embassy and
editorial comments upon it, although
The Times opens by noting that it is
too soon as yet to form a considered
judgment.

"Its language," says The Times,
"has evidently been weighed with so
much nicety and care that premature
comment might overlook or misinter-
pret the precise shade of meaning
which particular passages are intended
to bear."

The Times, nevertheless, receives
"certain broad impressions that can
hardly be mistaken." Upon these im-
pressions it states its views. It sees
in the speech a fuller and more forcible
illustration than President Wil-
son has previously uttered of the
"high and daring character of his
pacifist ideals together with the pru-
dence and caution of his policy."

The Times continues:
"His project is nothing less amb-
itious, less splendid, than the estab-
lishment of a perpetual and universal
reign of peace."

The Times believes that President
Wilson is the first man of a mighty
state who has proposed as a scheme
of practical politics what has been the
"dream of many thinkers for a great
number of centuries." But it doubts
whether, though it must appeal to the
imagination and hearts of all men,
their judgment will give it unreserved
approval.

Noting that the peace which the
President discusses is not the peace
that is to end the present war, The
Times discusses the proposed interna-
tional concert to hold the world at
peace hereafter, and thinks that Presi-
dent Wilson's confidence that the cre-
ation of such a concert after the war
is everywhere taken for granted is
perhaps excessive. Coming to the
President's references to the peace
which is to end the present war, the
paper says:

"It is not necessary to follow the
President in his eloquent descrip-
tion of the evils of a victory peace. It
is enough to say that the Allies believe
that a victory peace is essential, as
Lincoln believed it to be essential in
the Civil War. They believe it essen-
tial for the attainment of those very
aims of the moral and ideal kind
which President Wilson regards as in-
dispensable to the foundation of a
solid peace such as America might
help to guarantee.

"There can be no drawn war be-
tween the spirit of Prussian militarism
and the spirit of real peace, which the
Allies and Americans, indeed all
neutrals, desire. Militarism cannot
be exorcised except by defeat in the
field."

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial
this morning describes the statement
as an utterance "the extreme elevation
of the moral tone of which will com-
mand the unqualified respect of those
(Continued on page six, column two)

BIG RECEIPTS LOWER BALTIMORE EGG RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Md.—Inquiry today at
the Baltimore Fruit and Produce
Exchange, which controls the whole-
sale egg market in Baltimore, brought
out the fact that the low price of eggs
in this city is due to heavier receipts
from Maryland, Pennsylvania and
Virginia. The increased receipts were
attributed to the decidedly springlike
conditions that have developed at
times. The wholesale price on fresh
eggs yesterday was 37 cents. It is not
yet determined today that the drop
was not caused by release of storage
product.

PERSHING'S FORCE BEING WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is ex-
pected that in the course of two
weeks the entire Pershing expedition
will be out of Mexico. The with-
drawal is being made with extreme
care and with a view to creating as
little attention in Mexico as possible.
It is not yet announced when Am-
bassador Fletcher will leave to as-
sume the duties of his post.

W. J. BRYAN QUESTIONS THE WILSON PLAN

Nebraskan Dissents Entirely
From Proposition to Join in
Enforcement of Peace

MADISON, Wis.—Commenting on
President Wilson's speech before the
Senate, William J. Bryan today de-
clared it to be a "wonderful, eloquent
appeal to the nations at war," but said
the President had sown "wheat and
tares together," and expressed the
hope that the Senate would "reject the
tares."

"Insofar as the President's speech
suggests the terms of agreement, it is
entirely sound and reflects what I be-
lieve to be an almost unanimous senti-
ment," he added. "But I dissent en-
tirely from the proposition that this
Nation should join in the enforcement
of peace in Europe. If the nations
will agree to peace on the terms sug-
gested by the President, they will not
need our assistance in enforcing it."

"If I know the sentiment of the
American people, it is inconceivable
that they should be willing to put the
American army and navy at the com-
mand of an international council,
which would necessarily be controlled
by European nations, and allow that
council to decide for us when we
would go to war. Such an agreement,
in my judgment, would imperil Euro-
pean peace instead of insure it, be-
cause they would see in our unlimited
resources a means of advancing their
own interests, with us bearing the bur-
den."

"I have more faith in our ability
to help them by example than I have
in our ability to help them by indorsing
the European plan of relying upon
force and terrorism."

"In the President's appeal to them
he presents the philosophy of brother-
hood and cooperation, and this is in-
consistent with the proposition that it
be backed up by a larger display of
force. In other words, the President
has sown wheat and tares together. I
hope that the Senate will approve of
the wheat and reject the tares."

BRITISH INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES FOR WAR COUNCIL

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The
India Office announces that the rep-
resentatives of India to assist the Sec-
retary of State for India at the special
sitting of the War Cabinet will be Sir
James Meeson, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-
Governor of United Provinces of Agra
and Oudh and Sir Satyendra Prassano
Sinha. The Secretary for India will
also be assisted by His Highness the
Maharaja of Bikanir, G. C. S. I., G.
C. I. E.

Sir S. P. Sinha was the first Indian
to be appointed a member of the coun-
cil of the Viceroy. He was appointed
legal member in 1909 and lately mem-
ber of the Executive Council of the
Governor of Bengal, of which he is
Advocate-General. He was president
of the Indian National Congress, 1915,
when he delivered a notable speech
displaying his well-known qualities
of cool judgment, patience and fore-
sight.

Sir James Meeson was appointed
Lieutenant-Governor of the United
Provinces in 1912 and is one of the
most outstanding of Indian civil ser-
vants. In 1904, he was in South Africa
reorganizing the civil service at the
Cape and in the Transvaal. He has,
in an exceptional degree, the confi-
dence of the people in northern India
and is a very brilliant administrator.

The Maharaja of Bikanir is one of
the most progressive of Indian ruling
chiefs. He raised and maintains the
famous Bikanir Camel Corps and saw
service with it in China during the
Boxer troubles. He has served in
France and been mentioned in dis-
patches.

REICHSRATH TO MEET NEXT MAY; POLES TO ATTEND

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
BUDAPEST, Hungary (Thursday)—
The Az Est learns that the Reichsrath
will be summoned in the middle of
May and adds, "it is reported in well-
informed circles that the Galician
autonomy question will be left for
settlement until after the war, the
German parties who wanted exclusion
of Polish deputies from the Reichsrath
having listened to the Austrian
Premier's arguments so that the Poles
will attend the May session."

LABOR PARTY AND PROPOSAL FOR PEACE

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—At a
meeting of representatives of the Ger-
man Labor Party in Austria on Satur-
day, refusal of the peace proposal was
discussed and a resolution adopted de-
claring the conquest and destruction
of the Central Powers was the enemy's
unalterable war aim, hence the
former's watchword must be "not only
hold on but be victorious," because a
weak peace meant ruin.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONCERT OF NATIONS URGED

President Notifies World That
United States Is Ready to
Lead Move for Peace—Sen-
ate to Consider Address

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President
Wilson has made an appeal to the
world for the establishment of a con-
cert of nations that will assure a
tranquil peace. Choosing the forum
of the Senate, the highest legislative
body of the land, as a setting for his
message to all peoples and all gov-
ernments, he has made known the
fact that the United States Govern-
ment stands ready to lead, when the
present war ends, in the demonstra-
tion of the reality that it is possible
for all nations to dwell together in
peace.

Coming so soon after the receipt of
the Balfour note, which also gave ex-
pression of the conviction of the Al-
lies that some form of international
sanction should be devised that would
give pause to the hardest aggressor,
the address of the President has come
to the thought of the world while the
impression of the British foreign sec-
retary's words is still evident. Not only
Washington, but the country and the
world, were taken by surprise by the
action of the President. The only ex-
ceptions were the few who have been
intimately conversant with this epoch-
making situation. In the morning it
was said merely that the President
intended to spend part of the day at
the Capitol, to hasten through the re-
mainder of his legislative program.
But after the session of the Senate
opened the Vice-President announced
that the President was to address the
Senate at 1 o'clock on the foreign re-
lations of the country.

It is considered unquestionable that
the address in its entirety will be ac-
ceptable to the nations of the Entente
Allies. This is based on the position
taken by the responsible leaders of
the Allied Government, for no expres-
sion on the subject is available in
Washington. It is considered quite
probable that the Entente Allies will
now base their estimate of the value of
the President's address on the actual
deeds that may or may not follow it.
In other words, if Congress gives the
President the power to go ahead, then
something will have been accom-
plished; if Congress fails to do this
the address can have no practical re-
sults. The position cannot be better
presented than in the words of Mr.
Balfour himself when he made it
known that some form of interna-
tional sanction must be devised. It is
accepted that he meant that a guaran-
tee of peace from such a source,
should it be effective, would be a suf-
ficient guarantee.

It may be said in all candor that the
world may take it for granted that
from the standpoint of the Allies the
action of Congress will be awaited.
What that action may be, the Allies
have no positive means of knowing.
In any event, it is expected that it
will, if anything, be a constitutional
change and must come from the pub-
lic opinion of the masses of the United
States. The reception of the Presi-
dent's address by the people of his
country, therefore, is regarded as im-
portant and will form an interesting
development. The announcement of
Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate
Foreign Relations Committee, that he
will request the reference of the ad-
dress at once to his committee for
immediate action, appears to be most
important in view of the attitude that
may be expected from the Allies.

In German diplomatic quarters,
it is declared that it is impos-
sible to speak accurately as to the
reception that will be given the ad-
dress of the President by Berlin, but
from the German point of view the
address shows clearly that the Presi-
dent, at least, does not consider the
doors of the peace movement closed.

Special significance is given in these
quarters to the declaration that, "A
settlement cannot long be postponed."
It is further explained that the Central
Powers probably will view the address
of the President as representing a
relation to the nations of the world
that they will be glad to give assent
to when the present war is concluded.
A peace brought about on terms of
equality, it is pointed out, would be
the foundation of lasting tranquility.
For the present it is not evident to the
diplomats of the Central Powers
here how this condition shall be
brought about, but in any event the
appeal of the President is considered
as a great step towards a better con-
dition in the world.

While the President's address deals
with a subject that interests every
individual of the earth, there are two
points on which this Government lays
most stress, and these are points that
are made clear. The first is the con-
clusion of this Government that the
aggressive government must go,
because the world has reached a stage
from bitter experience that marks the
time when the rule of armed force
must cease. The other point is the
pronouncement of the President that
he purposes "a government by the
consent of the governed." It is
explained that behind these words is
the thought that the fundamentals of
government must come from the heart
and the desires and the conscience of
(Continued on page seven, column three)

PROSPECTS FOR BRITISH WOMEN GROW BRIGHTER

Movement for Extension of Franchise Shows Steady Advance, According to Review of Activities for Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, in issuing their review of the women's suffrage movement during 1916, touches briefly on the various ways in which suffragists have responded to Mrs. Fawcett's appeal to them at the beginning of the war: "Let us show ourselves worthy of citizenship, whether our claim to it be recognized or not."

With regard to this claim the national union states that the events of the last year have given to the cause for which the national union stands a more urgent national importance than ever before. The immense changes in the position of women in industry, the opening of occupations which hitherto have been regarded as exclusively men's work, the increase in the actual number of women employed, and the new-found skill and adaptability which new opportunities have brought—all these things have given women a new place in the national life and a new claim to be heard in the nation's councils. That this claim will before long be fully recognized is the confident hope of many who have worked untiringly for years in the cause of women's suffrage.

In the early summer of 1916 proposals for revising the parliamentary register began to be discussed, and Mrs. Fawcett wrote to the Prime Minister asking him whether women would be included in any scheme that might be brought forward. Mr. Asquith replied that there was no immediate franchise measure in view, but that whenever the question of women's suffrage came up it would be "fully and impartially weighed without any prejudice from the controversies of the past." Later a deputation was received by Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Bonar Law; Mrs. Fawcett explained that suffragists would not press their demand if the only measure introduced was one which would replace former voters on the register, but that if any new class of voters were to be introduced women could not stand aside and see their claim once more disregarded. With this view, Lord Robert Cecil expressed his complete agreement.

On Aug. 15 a registration bill was brought in by the Government. Mr. Asquith, in introducing the bill, spoke of the part women have played in the prosecution of the war and discussed their claim to be heard, especially on the many questions of industrial reconstruction which will arise after the war, and admitted that he himself could not deny that claim. Mr. Asquith's declaration was accompanied by a widespread expression of opinion in the country; statesmen, employers, military authorities, shared their belief in the high value of women's work and the immense importance of women's share in the national life.

Opinion in the press has been no less emphatic; beginning with the Observer on Aug. 13, one paper after another has declared itself a supporter of the cause of women's enfranchisement.

But the Government Registration Bill was dropped because the speaker ruled that it was not open to such amendments as would include all soldiers and sailors and war workers; and the whole country was agreed that a Parliament elected upon a register which excluded these would not represent the country at all. The new Parliament, which is to deal with the questions of resettlement after the war, must represent all interests, both of men and women. Since October of this year, resolutions in favor of the enfranchisement of women have been passed by 60 trades and labor councils and 226 trade unions, as well as by a great many women's organizations, and new supporters of the movement are coming forward every day. The whole question of franchise reform is now in the hands of a conference of members of both Houses of Parliament, and whatever measures this conference proposes, there can be little doubt that the national demand for women's suffrage must be met. A memorandum was issued in November by the national union to the members of the conference setting forth the new facts and figures which bear upon the question of the enfranchisement of women in relation to the present political and industrial situation, and showing that the women of Great Britain and Ireland have indeed an unanswerable claim to the full rights of citizenship. It rests with the new Government to deal with this great question fairly and without delay, and in this task the Government will have the guidance of a Prime Minister who has been a life-long supporter of women's suffrage.

MUNITIONS EXPORT RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War munition exports from the United States to the European Allies since the war began have approached \$1,000,000,000 in value. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that the heaviest month's shipments of war supplies went forward in November last, when the total was more than \$80,000,000. In the two and a half years of the war this country has shipped across the ocean cartridges valued at \$35,000,000, gunpowder valued at \$350,000,000, other explosives \$475,000,000, and firearms \$60,000,000.

PRESIDENT SEEKS TO PUSH THROUGH NEW LEGISLATION

Chief Executive Will Spend Three Days Weekly in Conference With Lawmakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has determined to devote three days each week at the Capitol in conference with senators and representatives, as a means of putting through as much of the program of legislation he advocates as may be possible in the short time available before the session adjourns in March. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, it is understood Mr. Wilson will be at the Capitol, transacting with the members of Congress business that he heretofore has transacted at the White House.

This departure from the ordinary course of the Chief Executive is expected to have two important advantages; it will serve to keep the members in their seats during the daily sessions, and then again it will give the moral stimulus of keeping before them the insistence of the President that his proposed program be enacted with least delay. It is pointed out that almost any member on the Democratic side will be subject to momentary call to conference with the President while he is at the Capitol, and this, it is expected, will serve to keep them near at hand.

When Congress convened last December, it was the opinion that there was a well-nigh impossible program ahead. Ordinarily it cannot be expected at a short session to do much more than put through the appropriation bills. This session, with the Administration crying for economy, the appropriation task has become more difficult and conducive to prolonged debate on points that in ordinary years would not be considered worth any great discussion. The only appropriation measure that has passed both branches is the Diplomatic and Consular Service Bill.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill is now being debated on the floor of the Senate. This appropriation measure was taken up for consideration by the Senate last Tuesday. At that time Senator Overman announced that he thought it could be passed in two or three hours. Tuesday has come around again, and the bill is still being debated. Practically nothing has been accomplished by the Senate since this measure was taken up, nothing except to halt for the time being all consideration of new legislation.

Oil Lands Conferences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The naval affairs committee of the Senate today holds a meeting to consider the California oil lands leasing bill which has caused a controversy between the members of the Senate and the Interior and Navy Departments. President Wilson is to hold conferences with the various parties concerned in passage of the bill, though he has not yet stated his view on the subject.

The question of confirmation of the nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson to be medical director in the navy with rank of rear admiral is expected to be taken up by the naval affairs committee of the Senate soon.

TANK STEAMER LAUNCHED AT FORE RIVER SHIPYARDS

QUINCY, Mass.—The tank steamer Mielero was launched at the Fore River shipyard here today for the Cuba Distilling Company of New York. This steamer completes a contract for three tank steamers placed with the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation by the Cuba Distilling Company. Mrs. Frances C. Reubens, wife of the general manager of the company, was the sponsor and at a luncheon following the ceremony was presented with a souvenir of the occasion in addition to a teakwood box with an attached silver plate giving the date of the launching.

Although primarily designed for carrying bulk molasses yet the tank steamer can be employed in the carriage of bulk petroleum. By a peculiar arrangement of tanks, the carrier can take molasses from Cuba to other ports and return with a cargo of petroleum without renovating its tanks. The molasses carrier is a by-product from which the sugar has been extracted and is used largely for commercial purposes. The carrying capacity of the Mielero is 1,500,000 gallons of molasses and 2,250,000 gallons of oil, the cargo dead weight being a little over 8000 tons.

An elaborate system of pumps discharges the liquid cargo through a 14-inch main pipe. Special facilities are given the officers and crew in their sleeping quarters. One vertical triple expansion engine driving a right-hand propeller furnishes the power and steam is supplied from three single-ended boilers.

CREDIT MEN SEEK NEW LEGISLATION

Legislation which would allow prosecution of persons who make false statements as to their financial standing in order to obtain credit, either in the form of loans or in opening charge accounts at stores, was favored by Wilbur F. Beale, representing the National Association of Credit Men, and Chester Critchett, credit manager for the Jordan Marsh Company, at today's hearing by the joint Legislative Committee on the Judiciary. Under present law, it was said, persons making false statements cannot be prosecuted until they have succeeded in duping somebody.

LITERACY TEST MEASURE UP TO PRESIDENT

Immigration Bill in Hands of Mr. Wilson for Approval or Veto—Latter Action May Be Overruled by Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Before midnight next Monday, Jan. 29, President Wilson will be obliged by statute to either affix his signature of approval or to veto the immigration bill, containing the literacy test clause, unless he lets it become a law without his signature. The measure, which was passed by both branches of Congress this session with overwhelming majorities, went to the White House on Wednesday, Jan. 17, and the President had 10 legislative days to act on it.

In case the President vetoes the bill, as he did a similar bill with the literacy test clause in the previous Congress, leaders of the Senate and House declare that there are sufficient favorable votes in both branches to place the law on the statute books this time over the executive disapproval. In each succeeding Congress that such a measure has been considered the sentiment in its favor has grown. In the present Congress a marked increase of favorable sentiment has been noted by proponents of the proposed law.

In line with the contention that Mr. Wilson has plenty of opportunity to change his views on the immigration subject, in view of an expected influx of aliens at the end of the war, Representative Burnett of Alabama, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, said today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I am not looking for a veto. I do not admit its likelihood. But in case the President again disapproves of the measure, I am convinced that we have here in the House the necessary two-thirds vote to pass it over a veto. There has been a big gain in the strength of the proponents of the literacy test bill. In this Congress the bill passed the House by a vote of 341 in favor to one against, while in the Senate the vote was substantially nine to one in favor."

Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Immigration Committee, said: "I am not convinced as to what course the President is likely to take on the Immigration Bill. If he vetoes the measure there is no doubt but what, in the Senate, we have the votes to override an executive disapproval."

The bill, now in the President's hands, passed the House on March 30, 1916, the vote being 208 to 87. On Dec. 14 it was passed by the Senate, 64 to 7. In the previous Congress the literacy test bill was passed by the House on Feb. 4, 1914, the vote standing 253 to 126. Nearly a year later, on Jan. 2, 1915, the Senate passed the bill by a vote of 50 to 7. The House vote in the last Congress was, therefore, two to one in favor, while the Senate vote was seven to one in favor. This only serves to emphasize the growth of sentiment in favor of the bill in the present Congress. The bill in the last Congress failed to pass over the President's veto by a vote of 261 to 136, the necessary two-thirds majority lacking four votes. It is now believed that this balance of power has changed conclusively and that the pending bill will become law.

BUSINESS MEN OF SOUTH MAKE TRADE PROTEST

Cotton Exchange of New York Said to Be Buying and Selling Contracts Under Spot Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation by the State Department or a special body designated by Congress is proposed relative to complaint that the cotton exchange in New York is selling and buying contracts below what actual cotton can be bought for in the spot markets of the South.

Farmers, bankers, merchants and business organizations in the South protest against the course of the New York exchange, and Senator Smith of Georgia, together with the entire congressional delegation from these two Southern states, have taken up the question with an idea of doing whatever may be necessary to correct this practice.

The South declares that the effect of this procedure is to demoralize the entire trade and make legitimate hedging impossible. The result is called disastrous to legitimate trading with the exchanges and equally so upon the export and domestic cotton business. Just what steps will be taken has not yet been determined, but assurance is given that the evil will be corrected.

TASMANIAN OIL FOR NAVY

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
HOBART, Tasmania.—Sir Elliott Lewis, the State Treasurer, announces an agreement with the Commonwealth Government by which the Australian Navy Department will buy from Tasmania 8000 tons of fuel oil a year for 10 years at £3 15s. a ton. As a sequel to this agreement, the Tasmanian Government has provisionally contracted to acquire the properties of the Latrobe Shale Oil Co. for £65,000. Both agreements are subject to the ratification of the State Parliament.

HEAVY FINE AND IMPRISONMENT FOR CONSUL BOPP

German Official Convicted of Violation of United States Neutrality Is Sentenced

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Franz Bopp, one of the three consuls-general of Germany in this country, has been sentenced to prison and payment of a fine for violation of United States neutrality.

Judge William H. Hunt in the United States district court sentenced Bopp to two years in the Federal prison at McNeil's Island, Washington, one year in the county jail and assessed an aggregate fine of \$10,000 against him, the prison and jail terms to run concurrently.

Three of Bopp's aides, Vice-Consul E. H. von Schack, Lt. George Weyl von Brincken and C. C. Crowley, a war-time secret agent, received the sentences. Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, Crowley's secretary, received concurrent prison and jail sentences of one year and one day and of one year without fines.

Bopp and the four others were convicted by a Federal jury on Jan. 11 of conspiring to violate American neutrality by setting afoot a military enterprise against Canada in aid of Germany and of conspiring to violate the Sherman law by dynamiting munition ship in interstate commerce. The first is a felony for which, except Mrs. Cornell, received the maximum sentence. The second is a misdemeanor and the defendants, except Mrs. Cornell, received the maximum sentence.

Judge Hunt gave the defense 30 days to perfect an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and he fixed bail for Bopp and von Schack at \$10,000. They had been free since the indictments were returned last March, on their recognizance guaranteed by the German Embassy.

The defense, it is said, will center their appeal on the military enterprise conspiracy conviction, setting up that Crowley's alleged plans to dynamite munition ships and trains in Canada did not constitute "a military enterprise."

CHURCH AND STATE SEPARATION AND PROHIBITION

Congregational Ministers on Record on Two Issues for the Constitutional Convention

Resolutions embodying opposition to the traffic in alcoholic liquors and to any union of church and state which might be sanctioned at the coming constitutional convention, were unanimously adopted by the Congregational ministers of Boston at a meeting in Pilgrim Hall yesterday. Complete separation of church and state in Massachusetts is urged in the first resolution which reads:

"Whereas, we believe that the principles of freedom and democracy are and ought to be the foundations of our State and Government, and that any comingling of church and state will furnish ground for serious danger to the freedom and democracy of our institutions; We, the Ministers Meeting (Congregational) of Boston, representing 150 churches and 30,000 members, hereby declare our conviction that in the proposed revision of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, great pains should be taken to perfect and safeguard the principle of absolute separation of church and state, making forever impossible any direct or indirect support by the state of any religious denomination, sect or church or of any enterprise or institution wholly or in part under denominational, sectarian or church control."

Action against the traffic in intoxicating liquors by the constitutional convention is asked in the second resolution which reads:

"Whereas, A convention is to be called during the current year for the revision of the Constitution of the Commonwealth; and

"Whereas, Massachusetts has always been in the vanguard of all great moral movements; and

"Whereas, The experience of modern civilization in all departments, especially those of industry, economics, society, the home, health, morals and religion, brings increasing intelligence and conviction of the unqualified destructiveness of the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

"We, the Ministers Meeting (Congregational) of Boston, representing 150 churches and 30,000 members, do put on record our unyielding opposition to the traffic in alcoholic liquors as a beverage and our hearty indorsement of a wisely ordered and concerted movement of the temperance forces of the Commonwealth to secure the inclusion in the proposed revised constitution of a section prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

(Signed) "J. DYER," "W. M. MACNAIR," "D. E. BURNER," "Committee."

SUGAR APPLE DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MIAMI, Fla.—The United States Department of Agriculture is sending to Miami W. E. Safford, an economic botanist, to study the sugar apple with a view of developing that fruit. In this country there are several varieties of the sugar apple, or the "anona," as it is technically known, while many other trees are located on the east coast of Florida. Thus far the "anona" has been grown in a commercial way to only a small extent, but it is believed that this tropical fruit has great possibilities.

GROWTH OF THE PRODUCTION OF WAR MUNITIONS

British Statistics Show Significance of Munition Manufacture on National Scale—Striking Figures as to Heavy Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Arnold Bennett, Hall Caine, and other prominent writers have in vivid and picturesque language, brought home to the public what the manufacture of munitions on a national scale means from the human point of view. They have drawn a remarkable picture of the sudden growth, like mushrooms in the night, of vast factories for producing shells, of the army of men and women, and especially women, driven by patriotic fervor and a great wish to support their fathers, brothers and husbands at the front, to take up difficult and dangerous work which a year or two ago they would not have believed themselves capable of even attempting. What these colossal efforts have meant in actual production is shown by the following figures which The Christian Science Monitor has received from an authoritative source.

Taking as a basis the average weekly production of artillery ammunition up to the end of June, 1915, the increase of this ammunition can be strikingly shown in tabular form:

	Average weekly production at the end of June, 1915	Average weekly production from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916	Week ending July 1, 1916	Week ending Nov. 25, 1916
15-pdr	1	8 1/2	17 1/2	43
Field howitzers (4.5-in.)	1	8 1/2	27	46
Medium guns and howitzers	1	7 1/2	34 1/2	66
Heavy howitzers (above 6-in.)	1	22	94	323

These figures mean that it would take only 8 1/2 days for the same quantity of 75 mm. shells to be produced as in the first year of war—from August, 1914, to August, 1915. "It would take only eight days now to manufacture as many field howitzer projectiles as were turned out in the opening year of war, 5 1/2 days to produce the corresponding output for medium guns and howitzers and only a little more than one day to turn out as many projectiles for heavy guns and howitzers as were produced between August and October of last year. In munitions for heavy guns, as a matter of fact, England manufactures each week three times as many 155 mm. shells, five times as many 200 mm. shells and three times as many 230 mm. shells as during the whole of the first year of war. Equally striking is the fact that the number of shells completed or filled in one recent week, Nov. 19 to 26, was 30 per cent greater than the entire reserve of munitions when war broke out. Such is the result of the creation of the Ministry of Munitions backed by the determination of all classes of the men and women of Great Britain.

The increasing importance of the machine gun in the day to day fighting on all fronts gives significance to the fact that the total of these weapons handed to the army in the second year of war was 12 1/2 times that handed out during the first year. In the third year up to Dec. 2, four months, the output was 20 times that of the first year of war. For every 100 guns produced weekly in November, 1915, 410 were turned out weekly in November, 1916.

The output of rifles, for reasons which every expert will appreciate, was particularly difficult to increase, but for every 100 rifles turned out each week in June last year 160 were manufactured last June and 173 last November. Simultaneously the repair of rifles proceeded on an enormous scale, and the weekly output of rifle and revolver cartridges has practically trebled as compared with June, 1915.

In the matter of explosives the national effort has kept pace with the fact that for every ton used in September, 1914, 350 tons were used in July, 1915, and between 11,000 and 12,000 tons last July. If 100 be taken as representing the amount of explosive used in charging shells in one week in January, 1916, the following table shows the increase for the ensuing months:

Weekly average for April	180
do July	590
do October	820
November 19-25, 1916	1,120

What the improvised efforts of Britain have meant in the vital matter of heavy guns is shown by equally striking figures. Taking 100 as representing the output of guns from August, 1914, to August, 1915, the output in the second year as regards medium guns (60-pdr. and 6-in.) is represented by the figure 1848 and of heavy guns (over 6-in.) by the figure 623. For the four months from July 31 to Nov. 29, the output, still taking 100 as the figure for the first year of war, is represented by the figure 1200 and 363, for medium and heavy guns respectively. The latter figures show a perfectly enormous increase. The output of 18-pounder guns and 4.5 inch guns in the second year of war was respectively about 2 1/2 and 6 1/2 times that of the first year, but as the equipment of the British army in light field pieces is practically complete these increases have not been maintained. The following table illustrates even more vividly what this increase means. It compares the average monthly production of guns during the first year of war with the output for the five weeks ending Dec. 2, 1916 being taken as the figure for the first year. The

equipment of the army with 4.5's being complete, the figures for the latter are not included.

	Monthly average production during the first five weeks ending Dec. 2, 1916
15-pdr	100
Medium	100
Heavy	100

The output of trench mortar ammunition and grenades has been raised to a point beyond which, even with the demands of the army as they are, it need not be increased. Explosives used in this connection have increased as follows: March, 1916, 100; June, 121; September, 146; Nov. 19 to 25, 151. It is with this result that new towns have arisen all over Great Britain, populated by men and women from all parts of the country, men and women in the great majority of cases entirely new to the work, but devoting themselves to it with a fervor which has made possible the victories of the Somme and the Ancre.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE SCHOOL IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—Prominent members of the National Woman's Suffrage Association are holding a school in this city, the object of which is to teach women why they wish to vote, why they should vote, and how they should vote.

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, the State campaign manager, is daily giving talks on the subject. Mrs. Frank J. Shuler is teaching organization and parliamentary laws. Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson is giving discourses on the "History of the Woman's Suffrage Movement." Mrs. T. C. Cotnam is teaching the students public speaking. Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine, daughter of the late Thomas B. Reed, is aiding in the conducting of this class.

The school is attended by women from Augusta, Bangor, Saco and Lewiston, aside from the members of this city.

TRADE OUTLOOK FOR JAPAN AND SOUTH AMERICA

Opening of New Line Expected to Remove Barrier to Closer Commercial Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOKIO, Japan.—The projected South American line of the Osaka Chosen Kaisha will be inaugurated by the dispatch of the liner Kasado Maru. The liner, on her outgoing voyage, will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, which will be a regular port of call in future. The Kasado Maru will carry over 1000 tons of cargo from Yokohama, the goods consisting of fertilizers, timber, oil and other commodities for South Africa and sundries for South America.

Trade between Yokohama and Cape Colony was started after the outbreak of the war and accordingly is still in an undeveloped condition, says the Japan Times. The trade between Japan and the states on the eastern coast of South America is not new. Having commenced many years ago, it has already attained a certain degree of development. Japanese exports to the Argentine have attained remarkable prosperity in the recent years, the increasing tendency being especially notable since the outbreak of the war. The volume of exports, which amounted to 1,200,000 yen in 1913, has since gradually increased, the figures this year up to Oct. 31 having reached 1,490,000 yen. The returns for 1914 were, however, on the decrease, the figures dwindling to 236,000 yen, the falling off being accounted for by the scarcity of tonnage, consequent on the war.

Owing to the scarcity of available hold space the bulk of the exports are transhipped at London and sent to South America from there. But for the same reason, the goods sent to these destinations are limited to silk cloths, silk manufactures, and other goods of greater value and smaller size, and very few goods of daily necessity are being exported at present. Moreover, the irregular service of the steamship line between London and South America—sailings sometimes take place at intervals of six or seven months—offers great inconvenience to traders. In these circumstances, the export trade of this country has made comparatively very limited development. In other directions the export trade has attained such remarkable development that the timely departure of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is welcomed by traders interested in the export trade with South America as an opportune measure to remove the barrier obstructing the opening up of closer trade relations between this country and the South American states, which promise to become great customers for Japanese merchandise in future. The opening of the new line is expected to create a new epoch in the trade relations between Japan and South America.

Among Japanese goods porcelain and earthenware, lacquer ware, manufactures of silk, toys, hosiery and other daily necessities are most promising and likely to develop a wide market in South America. In Brazil, where there are a large number of Japanese immigrants, provisions and other foodstuffs are in great demand.

QUEENSLAND DAIRY EXPORTS

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
BRISBANE, Australia.—"Queensland is exporting quantities of butter and cheese to Great Britain. Recently in one week 6000 boxes of cheese and 20,000 boxes of butter were shipped.

MILL PROSPERITY IN GEORGIA AIDS COMMUNITY LIFE

White Labor of Cotton Fields Gets Schools and Amusements—Illiteracy Vanishing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—There is practically no large mill community in this section of the South which does not show a most impressive record of advancement toward better things the past year. New ideas in promoting community welfare have been followed by the first indications of civic pride and a sensitiveness in respect to child labor; the safeguarding of machinery and the operation of employers' liability laws have been of rapid growth, a much more rapid growth in the South than in New England, relatively to the length of time the Southern and New England textile industries have existed.

The textile communities still have their own special problems, but many of them were not known or even suspected until after the industry as it stands had been extensively developed. It is these problems that progressive and energetic managers are attacking all over the South, and with which they made such progress in 1916.

The white tenant families which came to the mills in the first days of the industry bettered their condition in nearly every way. It was some years ago that they flocked eagerly to the cotton mills during the great rush of mill building.

Cotton, the staple crop which determined their destinies, was very low; they lived in isolation, on farms they did not own; their housing was inferior, their food mostly bacon and cornbread, schools distant and inadequate, amusements barren and few; they rose at daybreak and every member of the family, from the least to the eldest, toiled all day in the fields. Their earnings were low and decreasing, because they were brought into direct competition with Negroes, who were obtainable more cheaply, because Negroes would and could live on even a lower scale.

These families, when they moved to the mills, had their lives greatly enriched; they had schools, churches, clubs, welfare work; they were able to buy such luxuries as parlor organs, plush-bound Bibles, crayon portraits; but above all, they bought canned goods and such other dainties as had never before been within their reach. Improved living conditions and school facilities awakened in many the spark of ambition; there has grown up a demand for increasingly better things, better opportunities for children and wider horizons. Laws requiring compulsory education of children have followed in many of the states; illiteracy has been driven out of one community after another, and the march toward a new day for the once "poor white" goes steadily on.

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WORKS OF ART, Pictures, Frames and Art Mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 230-7 David Whitney Bldg., DETROIT.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

outpost engagements, with a result successful to us, occurred at several places. North of the Oltuz Valley there has been intermittent lively activity by artillery on both sides.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: West of Panciu a hostile company attacked our protecting positions on the Putna. The attack was repulsed.

Western front: Near Lens, a minor British attack was repulsed in a hand grenade engagement. Near Bezonvaux and east of Pont-a-Mousson, reconnoitering detachments brought back several prisoners and one machine gun from short incursions into hostile positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British War Office last night issued the following communication:

An enemy raid was attempted last night north of Arras. It failed with losses and without the German troops entering our trenches.

This evening another attempt made against our trenches northeast of Ploegsteert Wood was also unsuccessful. We secured some prisoners last night and today as the result of patrol and bombing encounters.

Artillery activity by both sides has taken place during the day north of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Serre and Ploegsteert.

A British raid on the Mesopotamian front is officially announced in the following statement:

On Saturday our aeroplanes dropped six bombs of 100 pounds each in and around the Turkish munitions factory in the Bagdad citadel.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official communication issued by the French War Office last night, reads: "The day was relatively calm except east of the Meuse, where the artillery activity was very lively in the sectors of Douaumont, Bois Caubert, and in the Vosges in the Chapelle region."

Belgian communication: Lively fighting with field and trench artillery took place in the region of Het Sas. There was a reciprocal bombardment on the rest of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Russian troops on the western Moldavian front repulsed a Teutonic attack yesterday, the War Office announced today. Comparative quiet has prevailed on the remainder of the line in Rumania.

EVENTS LEADING TO PORTUGAL'S DECISION

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An official White Book has been issued by the Portuguese Government, detailing the causes leading to Portugal's entry into the war. It says:

"While on the one hand Portugal was the ally of England for six centuries, and offered England her aid on the outbreak of the war, on the other hand Germany made war on Portugal in Africa without previously making a declaration of war, and German submarines sank Portuguese steamers in the Atlantic Ocean without notice."

"Portugal then being in serious difficulties about food supplies, decided after full consultation with Parliament and all competent legal authorities, to requisition 72 German vessels which had taken refuge in Portuguese ports."

"The White Book adds that this was permitted by Portugal's treaty of commerce with Germany, even in time of peace. Germany thereupon declared war on Portugal. The White Book concludes:

"The Portuguese Government never proclaimed its neutrality because, in its character of the ally of England and the friend of France, it considered itself bound to these states, which were defending civilization, by obligations of a moral and historic nature."

GERMANY EXPLAINS REPRISAL MEASURES

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday, by wireless to Sayville)—The measures of reprisal which, as was announced recently, are to be carried out against French prisoners of war were explained in the following official announcement made here yesterday:

"According to reliable reports, German officers have been submitted to unworthy treatment, contrary to international law, by the French chief command in order to compel them to make declarations of military importance. At certain prisoners' depots, such as the Citadel of Amiens, officers are placed in solitary confinement for as long as a fortnight and subjected permanently to severe trials. When they decline to make the declarations they are threatened and even punished by solitary confinement on bread and water for three days. Officers receive the rations of soldiers, are not permitted to leave their cells, sleep on straw placed on plank beds, and are not treated in proper fashion in any respect."

"As a measure of reprisal the German chief command has ordered that all French officers and non-commissioned Lieutenants who are made prisoner in the future shall be treated in the same fashion until further notice."

TRANSPORT REPORTED MINED

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday, by wireless to Sayville)—Wireless dis-

ress signals from a British transport with 1800 soldiers on board, which had struck a mine and was sinking in the British channel, were received in Rotterdam Sunday night, according to report from that city, says the Overseas News Agency.

ADDRESS FROM THRONE TALKED OVER IN OTTAWA

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Explains
Issue With Former Minister
—Position of Newfoundland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—In Parliament yesterday both leaders spoke on the address from the throne. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not discuss national service, imperial conference or extension of Parliament, the three most important questions mentioned in the address from the throne. He did, however, discuss the retirement of Gen. Sir Sam Hughes from the Government and the correspondence between General Hughes and Sir Robert Borden that led to the appointment of a new Minister of Militia.

Sir Wilfrid stated the points at issue between the Prime Minister and his former Minister of Militia and asked for explanations from the Prime Minister.

Sir Robert Borden referred to Newfoundland and expressed the opinion that any steps towards federation with Canada must come from the island colony. He would, however, assure the people of Newfoundland that any proposals they might make toward this end would receive generous consideration.

The date of the imperial war conference has not been fixed. In the correspondence made public by the Prime Minister, however, it was disclosed that it would be early in March that colleagues of the overseas Prime Minister would be permitted at conference; but only the overseas Prime Ministers would be members of the War Cabinet, and only subjects of common interest to the Empire, in addition to war policy and peace terms, could be discussed. Sir Robert announced that he would attend the imperial war council.

ABBREVIATION OF STRIKE RIGHT IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—L. E. Shepard, acting president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce this morning in opposition to the bill in the President's railroad program proposing compulsory investigation and arbitration.

His position is that taken by other brotherhood and labor leaders against any removal or abbreviation of the right of the workman to strike and that any action in that direction is "playing right into the hand of the railroads."

The compulsory arbitration feature was not any part of the terms accepted by the brotherhoods last summer when, in conference with the President, the agreement was reached which resulted in the Adamson Eight-Hour Law being passed in Congress. Taking the right to strike away from the railroad men, even for a short time during the pendency of decision of official arbitrators, will, Mr. Shepard said, "induce the railroads to resist proper wage and hour adjustments."

"If the brotherhoods had been let alone last summer, I believe that 48 hours would have settled the thing. There would have been a strike, but not longer than that. Wall Street, I mean the owners of the railroads, started out on the theory that the men did not mean what they said and there would be no strike, so they adopted a hard and fast attitude against the demands of the brotherhoods."

The railroads would have yielded as soon as they had an actual strike on their hands, he said.

AUSTRO-GERMAN GAINS IN RUMANIA

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday, by wireless to Sayville)—The number of prisoners of war taken in Rumania has now reached nearly 200,000, says the Overseas News Agency.

Describing the situation of the Rumanian army, the Overseas Agency says:

"The rest of the Rumanian army, part of which fought well, is reconquering in Moldavia and Bessarabia. The few Rumanian divisions which are still engaged at the front are greatly reduced in numbers. According to the assertions of Rumanian prisoners, one division was composed of only 2800 men, while another numbered but 2400."

The Rumanians suffered their heaviest losses from artillery fire. The large number of killed in proportion to the wounded is remarkable. On one square kilometer of the battlefield of Kimpulung, 6000 Rumanians killed were counted. Some of the Rumanian infantry regiments were composed of only four companies of 150 men each.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI REUNION

Dartmouth College alumni will dine at the Copley-Plaza Friday evening and hear an address by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, who last fall was inaugurated as President Nichols' successor. Governor McCall '74, Prof. Fred P. Emery '87 and President C. A. Richmond of Union College will be included among the speakers. President Emeritus William J. Tucker, from his home in Hanover, N. H., will send his greetings.

EXPERTS SAY EDISON FIGURES ARE EXORBITANT

Estimates of Costs Filed With
Gas and Electric Light Commission Severely Criticized by
Professor Clifford

Estimates of the cost of construction, maintenance, and equipment of manholes filed by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, with the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, were termed exorbitant by Prof. Harry E. Clifford of Technology and Harvard, who appeared before the board today as an expert for the city of Boston on the resumed hearing on the city street lighting contract.

Certain exhibits filed by the Edison company with the board, Professor Clifford declared, should be stricken from the records, as the prices quoted therein by Leonard E. Elden, engineer for the company, were unreasonably high. He added that there were errors in certain of the statements, and when questioned as to specific errors, he began to cite instances, but the board decided it would save time to have him file a statement relative to them. As a specific instance, Professor Clifford said that the city of Boston had been charged on its lighting contract for 22 manholes and their equipment in the East Boston Tunnel, which his assistant, Prof. C. L. Dawes, failed to find in his examination of the East Boston Tunnel cable equipment. He further stated that the city had been charged for 222 feet of cable in the tunnel that did not exist.

Professor Clifford declared in reply to questions by Corporation Counsel Sullivan that the city of Boston had been charged excess amounts for racks and cables on a number of transmission lines.

An overcharge of \$1539 was made to the city of Boston in connection with the transmission lines and manholes from the Dorchester substation 43 to the substation located entirely within the town of Milton, according to Professor Clifford. Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the Edison Company, admitted that there was an error in this case, but after consulting with his experts he said that the overcharge was but \$60.

The expenditure for the equipment of the transmission line to the Milton substation and the charging of part of the cost to the city was justified, said Mr. Ives, inasmuch as this substation would provide power for the city of Boston in emergencies. In answer to this contention, Professor Clifford said that the Milton substation could not be used as an aid to Boston in emergencies without a reconstruction of the entire station.

According to the company's estimate the cost of digging trenches and laying cables amounting to 314,349 feet was \$1.25 per foot. A fair estimate of this cost would be 93 cents a foot, said Professor Clifford, who estimated the cost of the raw material at 80 cents a foot as against the company's 85.9 cents a foot.

"The Edison figures are padded in many other ways," stated Professor Clifford. "For example, the city is charged \$50 a mile for watchmen and cleaning and pumping in connection with the construction of open trenches. A charge of \$25 a mile is ample for cleaning and pumping." He then declared that the charge for watchmen was in fact a double charge against the city because the Edison company in subletting contracts for construction work specifically requires the subcontractor to bear the expense of watchmen.

From experience and an investigation of contractors' prices Professor Clifford declared that the cost of laying a duct and installing the cable should not exceed \$7500.50 per mile, whereas the company was charging the city at the rate of \$10,000 per mile. Many other instances in which he stated that the company was overcharging the city on its contract were cited by the witness.

EXTENSION OF THE LOBBY ACT IS CONSIDERED

(Continued from page one)

name, with that of the corporation or individual employing him, with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that subsequently the employer must make return of the amount paid for the service. At present, this law applies only when counsel and agents go before legislative committees; they have been allowed to appear before boards, commissions, etc., with no other requirement than that they tell their names and whom they represent before addressing the commissioners.

At first, the proposal of extending the law did not take cognizance of the Executive Council, but the recent controversy over the attempts of several leading politicians to oust Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick brought to public attention the fact that many representatives of corporations and others go before the Executive Council in the course of a year to favor or oppose contracts involving large State appropriations, for which the approval of the council is necessary.

The specific contract in the Pedrick controversy concerned the demolition of buildings on Beacon Street before the new east wing of the State House. The contractors were represented by counsel who nearly succeeded in having a contract approved which would have given the contractors \$4000 more than they were finally allowed. It happened that the counsel in this case was Charles S. Baxter,

campaign manager for Governor McCall. Little if anything was known of this fact until the controversy arose several weeks afterward. Public attention was drawn to the Executive Council as one of the tribunals before which larded counsel compete for State favors, and as a result the champions of an extension of the legislative lobbyist act so as to include State boards and commissions are asking to have the Executive Council included with the latter.

A reason given by these advocates for an extension of the law is that it will open the way to better estimates of the amounts annually received by certain counsel for some of the public service corporations. At present, it is possible for the public to total the amounts paid for services before committees of the Legislature, but information as to payments for services before boards and commissions is scanty. In some cases this information may be obtained by the members of boards which supervise the corporations, but it is not readily open to the public.

Recent inquiries by Commissioners Levenberg and Schaaf of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commission have brought forth statements of counsel fees paid to a firm of Boston lawyers which, added to the total this firm receives for legal service before legislative committees, a total readily obtained at the Sergeant-at-Arms Department, reveal an enormous amount for one firm to receive for part time service in a single year.

Entirely aside from this individual case, there is a deep-rooted suspicion in State House circles that not all the money paid to certain counsel and agents is given solely for the service of the counsel but that a part goes in

one form or another to others whose help is necessary to obtain the desired end.

Legislation which will give more publicity regarding payments for counsel services is expected to aid in the movement to check improper influence in connection with legislation, granting of charter extensions, contracts, etc.

FLOUR PRICES UNCHANGED

Wholesale flour prices in Boston have not changed much since a week ago today, and conditions in the market are practically the same. The policy of not buying any more than is absolutely necessary to fill pressing orders continues, as the buyers figure a break in the high prices is likely. Statistics from Chicago showing the visible supply of grain in the United States, include 51,326,000 bushels of wheat, 8,539,000 bushels of corn, and 45,524,000 bushels of oats, compared to 68,931,000 bushels of wheat, 13,017,000 bushels of corn, and 20,582,000 bushels of oats at the corresponding period of last year.

BROOKLINE FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Announcement is made that the house to house canvass in Brookline Saturday for the Brookline Friendly Society, charitable, and settlement works' organization resulted in a collection of more than \$2000 exclusive of amounts still coming in by mail.

FROST FAMILY REUNION

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Frost Family Association of America will be held in the Hotel Bellevue this evening. A large attendance of the organization from all over New England is expected.

Why Goodyear Tires Win Friends



Business, it is said, finally resolves itself into a matter of dealing with friends.

From the first, the affairs of this Company have been conducted on that basis.

We sought to obtain friendship by deserving it.

By building into our product downright worth—fertile ground for confidence and respect, the very seeds of friendship.

We won friends to Goodyear—won them in prodigious numbers.

But our purpose continued unchanged, for holding friends is as important as winning them.

If you will look at a Goodyear tire, a Goodyear tube, or any of the Goodyear accessories, and learn what they mean, in quality, in value, in service, you will readily understand why the friends who came to us in the early days are with us still.

If you will try a Goodyear tire on your car, you will understand why these friends were joined by other friends month after month, year upon year, until the Goodyear clientele became the largest single group of tire-buyers in the world.

If you will consider the growth of this business, you will realize the stupendous power of the good word spoken man to man, of the enthusiastic comment, of *friendliness*.

And you realize, too, why we spend upon our product so much of effort and of money to encourage the good word, to foster such friendliness.

—“a matter of dealing with friends.”

Tire-buying will become that to you after your first Goodyear purchase.

Whether you buy a Goodyear Fabric tire, a Goodyear Cord, a Heavy Tourist tube, or minor items.

Each harbors the source of your greater satisfaction and our better relation—Goodyear quality.

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR

AKRON

PENSION BILLS FOR LABORERS AND OTHERS DISCUSSED

Pensions for city laborers, school janitors and others were the principal subject at a session of the legislative Committee on Social Welfare at the State House today. Frank F. Morse and M. J. McCarthy, representing the employees, and M. F. O'Brien, president of the City and Town Employees Association, appeared in support of a bill for pensions for laborers of the Metropolitan Water and Park boards, who are now under a contributory system and want to come under the same conditions as city and town laborers. Numerous members of the Legislature, and the officers of the Massachusetts association of schoolhouse janitors were recorded in favor of House Bill 93 for the retirement of schoolhouse janitors outside of Boston. City Solicitor E. B. Bishop of Newton and Assistant City Solicitor John W. Mawbey of Worcester spoke in remonstrance.

There was a pronounced division of opinion on Senate Bill 44 for a change in the methods of approving compensation of probation officers. Herbert C. Parsons, commissioner of probation, and James A. Lowell of the Children's Society, spoke in favor, and County Commissioner John I. Bryant of Fairhaven and James H. Devlin, legislative agent for the city of Boston, argued in remonstrance. Mr. Devlin alleged that it was another attempt to interfere with home rule. Mayor James H. Kay of Fall River appeared in opposition to a bill for the establishment of a retirement fund for city laborers in that city. Representative James L. Harrington of Fall River advocated the passage of the bill.

James A. Sanborn appeared in favor of his own bill to prohibit the employment of students or minors in the suppression of vice. There was no remonstrance.

MILK PRODUCERS START A CAMPAIGN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The New England Milk Producers Association has arranged for 340 meetings within the next 30 days. Then will come the first annual meeting of the association in Boston on Feb. 22. Organizers began work yesterday in New Hampshire. Maine will be the scene of operations next week. Vermont has been assigned the week of Feb. 5 and Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island will be covered the week of Feb. 12.

BOSTON TO PORTLAND RATE INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A hearing is being held at Portland, Ore., by Examiner Brown for the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the case of the Portland Traffic and Transportation Association and others against the Boston & Maine Railroad and others. The complainant charges unreasonable class rates on less than carload shipments from Boston and other points to Portland, Ore. Reparation is asked by the association. The case was filed on Dec. 22 last.

MAYOR PLANS FOR TREMONT ST. IMPROVEMENTS

Steps Taken by Various Departments Aim for Ultimate Restoration of Thoroughfare to Original Importance

Mayor Curley, the commissioner of public works, the City Council and the Board of Street Commissioners are at work today upon proposals which aim to transform Tremont Street into a broad, well-paved highway, from Pleasant Street to Roxbury Crossing. The City Council, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, passed an order introduced by John J. Attridge asking the street commissioners to estimate the cost of widening Tremont Street to 80 feet, from Castle Square to Pleasant Street.

The Mayor said he planned to make Tremont Street what it had originally been, one of Boston's greatest thoroughfares. He said the granite block, with which the street is now paved, would be ripped up, recut and redressed and then laid on a concrete base with joints grouted with Portland cement by the paving division of the Public Works Department.

Mayor Curley declared that experts of the paving division had figured the city could repave Tremont Street with the recut granite block at \$1.50 a square yard or less. The price the city paid last year for the \$400,000 contract of grouted granite block paving was \$3.25 a square yard.

Commissioner Murphy and John E. Carty, division engineer of the bridge and ferry division, are to go to New York, probably today, on their way to Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit where they are to look into the various types of drawbridges in operation in those cities with a view to making a selection of the style best adapted to the proposed Chelsea South bridge which is soon to be built.

Commissioner Murphy expects to inspect some of New York's grouted granite streets which have been made from the recut granite block which had been used for years on certain New York highways. Engineers have long since given over paving streets with granite blocks 12 to 13 inches in length, nine inches deep and four or five inches in thickness. In many cities of the country these big blocks have been taken up, recut and then relaid in Portland cement on a concrete base. The block half the size originally in use is considered every whit as serviceable as the big block for the wear is on the surface and depth, when backed by concrete, is said to be of no advantage.

"The saving to the city will be far greater than we realize at first thought," declared the Mayor last night. "The saving by doing our own work and with our own block state will enable the city to pave twice the area at the present contract price and will make possible the return of Tremont Street as a main traffic thoroughfare. At present this street is avoided by teaming because of its unsatisfactory condition. The project will be provided for in this spring's budget."

Councilman Coleman introduced an order in the City Council yesterday providing for the remarking of Boston's streets and the renumbering of houses where they are not properly designated numerically before the Pilgrim Tercentenary of 1920. The order provides for a new canvass of the street signs and numbers, to study the best methods in other cities, especially New York, to make certain operations of the police, so that Boston may become as famous for easily identified streets and numbers as for "narrow and tortuous thoroughfares."

The council turned over to the new council, which meets Feb. 5, the order allowing the New Haven Railroad to widen its South Boston freight "cut" and close West First Street to public travel. The Finance Commission advised that the order be passed, contingent on the railroad paying the entire cost of grading and of rebuilding all the South Boston bridges affected. The council also passed for the third time an order providing a salary raise for the judge and clerks of the Roxbury and South Boston courts. Mayor Curley has twice vetoed similar orders, but has said he will allow the raises if they are provided for in the new budget.

SOCIAL UNION MEETING

Unofficially taking the place of the monthly gathering of the Social Union, usually omitted in January, about 200 Methodists met at the Boston City Club last evening and heard addresses from the Rev. D. D. Forsyth of Philadelphia, secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and the Rev. Edgar Blake of Chicago of the Sunday School Board and a member of the commission on unification of American Methodism.

NAVAL ACADEMY APPOINTEES

LYNN, Mass.—Arthur Gordon, 821 Summer Street, has been named by Congressman Michael P. Phelan as principal appointee to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Phillip G. Nichols of 16 Beckett Street, Peabody, is first alternate; Harvey Kane, son of former Mayor John P. Kane of Lawrence, postmaster of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, is second alternate; and Cornelius R. O'Sullivan of 29 Tremont Street, Lawrence, is third alternate.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

M. René Besnard, deputy for the Indre-et-Loire, who has been appointed to the new undersecretaryship in the Ministry of War, is a member of the Radical-Socialist Party. Undersecretary of State for Finance in the Poincaré Cabinet, he became Minister of Labor in the Briand Cabinet, which succeeded that of M. Poincaré. In September, 1915, he was appointed Undersecretary of State for Aviation. This appointment of a civilian to the control of so important a branch of the military service was strongly criticized. M. Besnard was totally inexperienced in military aviation, and in a few months the advisability of appointing a military successor became evident.

Charles Custis Harrison, who has been elected president of the Museum of Arts and Sciences of the University of Pennsylvania, for six years was provost, that is, president of the university. Dr. Harrison is of an old Philadelphia family. An alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania, his early life was devoted to business and to manufacturing. In 1876 he was elected a trustee of the university, and thus came to know its administrative problems intimately. His specialized knowledge in this field, together with his loyalty to the institution and his ability to give it prestige, led to his appointment as acting provost in 1894. A year later he was made provost, and he held the post until 1911, having during his term very markedly increased the financial resources of the institution. Now he comes to the presidency of a department of the university which he did much to foster and aid in gaining its present high rank, especially in collections shedding light on the most ancient civilizations.

Herbert Clark Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, who has arrived in the United States to ask his countrymen to give \$150,000,000 for the Belgians and French who are under the commission's charge, has under international reputation as an administrator by his record in planning and supervising this work of conservation. At the opening of the war Mr. Hoover was resident in London, where, as an expert in mining engineering and valuations, and as a partner in large mining corporations with properties in several continents, he was a prominent member of the American colony. Already of proved ability as an organizer, he was enlisted, in 1915, to lead in the Belgian relief work, and, to the present time, he has not abated one jot his complete devotion to the task. He comes of fine mid-Western American stock, is a native of Iowa, and was educated at Leland Stanford Jr. University, California, of which he is a trustee. Specializing in mining engineering while in college, on graduation he sought employment first with the Arkansas and later with the United States Geological Survey. Then he went into California mines as a manager. A call to Australia, for service on the staff of one of the great mineral producing companies of that continent, he accepted, with gain to his purse and his fame. China, as a Government, then employed him to do extensive exploration work, and from this he passed to more distinctly commercial work, centering in Peking. In 1902 he was made a partner in a London corporation of mine owners, for which he had worked in West Australia; and once in London his business and professional connections grew.

William Henry Schofield, professor of comparative literature in Harvard University, and head of the department devoted to that field of scholarship, has been elected president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, a corporation having for one of its objects the publication in English of major literary and scholarly works by Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish authors, and the promotion of friendly relations between the United States and the countries of the north. Professor Schofield is a Canadian who, after being graduated from the University of Toronto, went to Harvard and won a master's and a doctor's degree, and then proceeded to Europe to study at Paris and at Copenhagen. Returning to America he taught for a while in Canada, and, in 1897, joined the faculty of Harvard as an instructor in English. In 1906 he was appointed to his present chair. He was Harvard exchange professor at Berlin University in 1907-08, and in 1911 he lectured at the Sorbonne, Paris, and at the University of Copenhagen. He edits the Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature, and has been a prolific writer on Norwegian literature.

James Brown Scott, president of the American Institute of International Law, who is presiding over its sessions at Havana, is probably as expert and thoroughly informed a student of his subject as the United States has among its citizens. From the days while in Harvard, Berlin, and Heidelberg Universities, back in the '90s, down to the present time, he has been mastering the data and technique of his calling and doing this even when practicing law and organizing and administering law schools. When he arrived in Washington, D. C., as a teacher of law, he began to get facilities for stressing again the specialty in which he was most deeply concerned. As solicitor of the State Department for five years, he learned much. Then followed his appointments as secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, as special adviser to the State Department in special cases, and as technical delegate and expert representative of the United States to the second peace conference at The Hague, held in 1907. To Professor Scott has fallen the duty, admirably performed, of furnishing to historians and statesmen the definitive reports of the two Hague conferences. He is editor-in-chief of the American Journal of International Law.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION IS DEEMED URGENT

National Civic Federation Declares Itself Opposed to Compulsory Health Insurance at Meeting in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Having on Monday heard a resume of the year's work, conducted a memorial service for Seth Low and listened to discussions of various questions involving the civic welfare, delegates to the annual convention of the National Civic Federation at Hotel Astor this morning considered the various aspects of the mobilization of United States troops on the Mexican border. This afternoon compulsory military training and international peace are studied, and the topic for discussion at the dinner which closes the convention this evening is "Can the Great Interests of Our Country Join Forces to Meet the Serious Problems Arising Out of the War?"

V. Everit Macy, who was elected president of the organization to succeed Seth Low, asserted in his opening address Monday that the increase in employment of women was so appalling, even in the United States under peace conditions, that legislation should be enacted at once to safeguard female workers if the vitality of future generations was to be preserved.

On the motion of representatives of organized labor, the federation adopted resolutions proposing the regulation of the "inflow of immigration in conformity with conditions of labor supply and demand" and "emphatically declaring itself opposed to compulsory health insurance."

The adoption by the Federal Government of a means to regulate the dumping of an over-supply of unskilled labor upon our shores at the close of the war was urged in an address on "Governmental Regulation of Immigration," by Frank Julian Warne, special expert on the allied population of the thirteenth census, and author of works on immigration. Mr. Warne showed the decline in immigration due to the war, explained that the native supply of unskilled labor is not sufficient to meet the demands of American industry, deprecated the literacy test as being merely restrictive, and proposed reorganization of a branch of the Federal Immigration Bureau by legislation to regulate the inflow of aliens so as to supply sufficient unskilled labor without decreasing wages and lowering the standard of living.

Minimum wage legislation presents the same need of adjustment to modern industrial conditions that is revealed by other forms of labor-regulating legislation, according to the report of Alexander J. Porter, chairman of the Federation's Minimum Wage Commission. The commission has made an analysis of woman labor in competitive industries, which shows that caution is necessary in advancing minimum wage or other restrictive legislation, and that state minimum wage commissions should hesitate in fixing wage rates until they have learned more about the factor of competition.

Disclosure of a source of enormous financial loss in American industry and announcement of the projection of a movement to prevent it by the organization of State committees of employers in the various states were made in the report of Louis A. Coolidge, chairman of the Welfare Department. "Unnecessary 'hiring and firing' in factories, due largely to unintelligent methods of dealing with the workers, is responsible," said Mr. Coolidge, "for a national waste of many millions of dollars every year, and this loss can be prevented to a great extent by according better treatment to employees as regards wages, working conditions, and other factors."

The forthcoming decisions by the United States Supreme Court in the pending suits by the Government against the International Harvester Company and the United States Steel Corporation are likely to clarify the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust law in its application to corporations producing a large percentage of the output of the country in any particular line of industry, and may settle the question whether it is primarily the size and form of great corporations, or their practices in carrying on business that determine their legality. This was the gist of a report read by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, chairman of the Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations. In both these cases, said Professor Jenks, the evidence seems to have established the facts, largely on the testimony of competitors, that no efforts have been made to suppress competition by unfair practices, nor unduly to raise prices in a monopolistic way.

That adverse decision by the Supreme Court upon cases involving the constitutionalality of State Workmen's Compensation laws would be a calamity was the position taken by August Belmont in an address against too strict construction of the Constitution by that court. Social Insurance was also considered by the Federation. Samuel Compers, in a paper read by Warren S. Stone, opposing that method of attempting to solve labor problems.

MR. CROOKER'S OFFER ACCEPTED

The offer of Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Association, to supply District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts with information, which Mr. Crooker believes would lead to the conviction of certain Boston bankers in relation to alleged misconduct in selling notes of the Hampden Railroad to certain

1851
Jordan Marsh Company
1917

Last Week of Our 66th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of New Bargains on Sale Wednesday

Birthday Bargains Are Practically All NEW GOODS at MARKED DOWN PRICES

Women's Trimmed Satin Hats, worth 5.00 to 7.50, 3.50	Misses' All Wool Velour Coats, worth 25.00, 15.00	Men's Lounging Jackets, worth 12.50 to 15.00, 8.50	Seamless Axminster Rugs, 9x12, worth 42.50, 31.50
Women's Tailored Velvet Turbans, worth 3.00, 1.25	Misses' All Wool Velour Coats, worth 25.00, 15.00	Young Men's Suits, worth 15.00, 11.50	8x10x6, worth 28.00, 20.50
Women's Mixture and Cloth Walking Skirts, worth 6.75, 3.95	Misses' Serge Skirts, worth 7.50, 3.95	Men's Warm Caps, with inside bands, worth 2.00, 1.10	6 x 9, worth 22.00, 18.00
Women's Walking and Sport Skirts, stripes and mixtures, worth 10.00, 5.75	Women's Knitted Jersey Sweater Coats, worth 16.50 to 18.50, 10.50	Men's Soft Hats, old lots, worth 4.00, 2.95	English Wilton Rugs, 9x12, worth 82.50, 59.75
Satin Petticoats, worth 1.50, 1.00	Women's Wool Sweaters, collars and belts, worth 7.50, 5.95	Men's Tweed Hats for auto wear, worth 2.00, 1.10	8x10x6, worth 74.75, 53.50
Taffeta Silk Petticoats, worth 1.00, .85	Girls' Coats, Zibeline, worth 12.50 to 15.00, 7.50	Men's Silk Hats, made in Paris, worth 7.50, 4.35	6 x 9, worth 36.75, 27.50
Fancy Evening Petticoats, worth 1.50, .95	Girls' Sample Chiffon Dresses, worth 1.50 to 2.50, 1.25	Men's Derby Hats, worth 3.00, 2.25	36x52, worth 13.75, 9.50
Extra Size Taffeta Silk Petticoats, worth 6.50, 3.95	Girls' Dresses, Anderson and Imp. King, name, worth 2.50 to 3.50, 1.95	Men's Fur Caps, worth 10.00 and 12.00, 7.50	Du Barry Silk Rugs, 5x6, worth 6.50, 4.50
Knitted Scarfs, brushed, all-wool, worth 1.20, .75	Girls' White Dresses, worth 2.50, 1.25	Men's Cotton Union Suits, irregular, worth 2.00, 1.25	29x41, worth 5.50, 3.00
Imported Scarfs, lace and silk, worth 1.50, .75	Misses' Shirts and Princess Slips, worth 1.50, .95	Men's French Lisle Shirts and Drawers, worth 1.00, .75	27x42, worth 4.00, 2.75
Swiss Embroidered Collars, worth 1.00, .50	Misses' Satin Petticoats, worth 1.50, .95	Men's Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers, worth 1.00, .75	27x48, worth 4.00, 2.75
Sleeveless Gimpes, hand embroidered, net, worth 1.50 to 2.00, 1.00	Misses' Camisoles and Petticoats and Slips, worth 2.00, 1.50	Black Sewing Silk, 250 yards, worth .25, .19	27x48, worth 4.00, 2.75
Boudoir Caps, worth .50, .25	Children's Fleece Lined Vests and Pants, worth 2.50, 1.50	Drum Shields, rubber lined, 10x10, covered, worth 3.00, 1.95	27x48, worth 4.00, 2.75
Avon Corsets, medium high bust, worth 8.00, 5.95	Boys' French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth 2.00, 1.50	Caving Elastic Girdles, worth 2.00 and 1.50, 1.00	27x48, worth 4.00, 2.75
Avon Corsets, high bust model, worth 5.00, 2.95	Misses' Beacon Blanket Bath Robes, 10, 18, 20 years, worth 2.50, 1.95	Steel Shears, 2 prs., worth 75c, .50	27x48, worth 4.00, 2.75
Warner Corsets, pink brocade, worth 2.50, 1.50	Boys' Sweaters, worth 2.00, 1.35	2 Piece Cambray, worth 3.00, 2.00	27x48, worth 4.00, 2.75
Regatta Corsets, made in triplet, worth 1.50, .75	Boys' Flannel Shirts, worth 1.00, .75	French Sabatier Knives, 3 sizes, worth .50 to .75, .35	27x48, worth 4.00, 2.75
De Bonville Brassieres, worth .50, .35	Boys' Cotton pajamas, worth 1.00, .75	Wooden Spoons, 100 to 200, worth .50 to .75, .35	27x48, worth 4.00, 2.75
Model Brassieres, worth .50, .35	Boys' Soft Collars, worth 15c, 10c	Waste Paper Baskets, 10x10, 10x12, 10x14, 10x16, 10x18, 10x20, 10x22, 10x24, 10x26, 10x28, 10x30, 10x32, 10x34, 10x36, 10x38, 10x40, 10x42, 10x44, 10x46, 10x48, 10x50, 10x52, 10x54, 10x56, 10x58, 10x60, 10x62, 10x64, 10x66, 10x68, 10x70, 10x72, 10x74, 10x76, 10x78, 10x80, 10x82, 10x84, 10x86, 10x88, 10x90, 10x92, 10x94, 10x96, 10x98, 10x100, 10x102, 10x104, 10x106, 10x108, 10x110, 10x112, 10x114, 10x116, 10x118, 10x120, 10x122, 10x124, 10x126, 10x128, 10x130, 10x132, 10x134, 10x136, 10x138, 10x140, 10x142, 10x144, 10x146, 10x148, 10x150, 10x152, 10x154, 10x156, 10x158, 10x160, 10x162, 10x164, 10x166, 10x168, 10x170, 10x172, 10x174, 10x176, 10x178, 10x180, 10x182, 10x184, 10x186, 10x188, 10x190, 10x192, 10x194, 10x196, 10x198, 10x200, 10x202, 10x204, 10x206, 10x208, 10x210, 10x212, 10x214, 10x216, 10x218, 10x220, 10x222, 10x224, 10x226, 10x228, 10x230, 10x232, 10x234, 10x236, 10x238, 10x240, 10x242, 10x244, 10x246, 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ABOLISHMENT OF BILLBOARDS ON HIGHWAYS URGED

Colonel Sohler of State Commission Appears Before Legislative Committee in Favor of a Measure to This End

William D. Sohler, chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, told the legislative committee on taxation today that he was in favor of legislation to prohibit billboards on the scenic parts of the highways of Massachusetts built by the State.

He was speaking in favor of that part of Governor McCall's address which reads as follows:

"The State has at great expense constructed some scenic highways which have upon either side views of great beauty. The chief purpose of this expenditure would be defeated if these views were permitted to be disfigured for private gain.

"I am informed that billboards and other large advertising signs are being constructed along these routes and that the views are broken and their beauty impaired. The Legislature should exercise its power to prevent this disfigurement either by prohibiting such signs entirely or by making them a subject of a heavy tax."

He told the committee that before the State finishes the highway from Shelton to North Adams, it will have expended approximately \$1,000,000. This road he said is greatly increasing the value of abutting property and "all along that route billboards are being put up, some in places where you cannot see the other fellow coming around the corner. I would like to keep the billboards off the highway entirely." He cited this road as a typical example.

He called the committee's attention to a bill on this subject which he has filed in the Legislature in connection with the list of recommendations of the highway commission.

This bill, as he told the committee, provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect or maintain any advertising sign or other device, "within a readable distance of a public way in any town, except within thickly settled districts thereof where the buildings average less than 200 feet apart or a distance of a quarter of a mile or over," without first securing a license for one year from the clerk of the town in which it is to be located, by paying the sum of \$1.

The measure also provides for a special annual betterment tax upon the owner of the land on which such sign or device is located. This tax would amount to 25 cents a year for each square foot of the display.

The funds collected would be used for the maintenance of roads. If it is a State highway then the sum would be turned over to the Commonwealth by the treasurer of the town.

JURY DISMISSED IN LIQUOR CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass.—Augustus B. Wilson, one of three defendants in a liquor case, was arrested in the Superior Criminal Court today on a bench warrant issued by Judge Joseph F. Quinn on a charge of attempting bribery to unduly influence Juror Philip Coleman of Beverly.

Wilson is the proprietor of a drug store, which has been raided several times for illegal sales of liquor. Yesterday he was brought into court and the case was to be heard by a jury. When the jury appeared in court this morning Judge Quinn said:

"Information has come to the court that one of the defendants approached a juror and attempted to bribe him or influence him unduly. You are, therefore, discharged from further consideration of the case." With this announcement, Judge Quinn took the case from the jury and issued the warrant for Wilson's arrest. He was held on a bail of \$3000 for hearing on Thursday.

COAL COLLIER OUT OF SERVICE

Another coal collier is to be taken out of the coal transportation business between Chesapeake Bay ports and Boston, when the Boston steamer Newton, owned by the New England Coal & Coke Company, enters service of the France & Canada Steamship Company, under a charter giving about \$100,000 per month to owners.

The Newton is to begin the new charter about the middle of next month. It was learned here today, and will take out steel, grain, and general merchandise. It is not expected that the Newton will carry horses, as the other boats of this line do, as the vessel has only one deck and is not equipped with necessary ventilating equipment. Captain Abbott is to retain command and the crew is to be the same. The charter is to hold for a period of at least 10 months, and possibly a year.

B. U. MILITARY COURSE

Boston University, College of Business Administration, is to open a course in military organization in the second semester. The course is to be open only to those who have completed a course of military training at Plattsburg or to those who have had two years' service in the National Guard. It will be in charge of Capt. Porter B. Chase, of D Company, First Corps Cadets.

WHAT EDITORS HAVE TO SAY ON SENATE SPEECH

(Continued from page one)

forward-looking, liberty-loving elements of all nations to which he frankly makes his appeal."

President Wilson's position, says the Chronicle, is defined with nicety, he not attempting to dictate, but to intimate what sort of peace terms would be necessary to obtain America's concurrence in a world-wide league of nations.

Summarizing the leading points which the President enunciates, the Chronicle proceeds:

"This is an imposing program which may well carry American sentiment with it, but the Old World will need to apply some searching tests to its broad propositions before they can be harmonized with the realities."

Urging the necessity of good faith as an ingredient of the President's project, the paper continues:

"If all parties were willing to work for a world concert honestly, it would have a very different effect from that which might be given if it were of the parties entered it in bad faith. Suppose, according to the Wilson formula, there is to be no victory. Then the Germany which will enter the conference will be the present Germany, under her present statesmen who made the war."

"Against such people, unpunished and impotent, the President suggests that the Allies should forego many means of self-protection. Would they be adequately compensated for this on the balance by the promised protection of the United States. The freedom of the seas, for instance, is not a phrase any Englishmen will gladly hear in this connection. If it means that the seas are to be free in peace time, we all agree. But if it means that in the event of peace breaking down the land powers are to be free to use their military weapons while we are not free to use our naval one (and that is what American diplomacy has meant by it in the past), then we should have to consider whether even the assurance of American protection would not be purchased too dearly at such a price."

"We suggest that President Wilson is throughout preoccupied with hopes of ending the war on terms without bitterness. Let him not deceive himself—such terms are impossible either way. The atrocities with which the Central Powers have embittered the conflict destroyed their possibility of advance. No outsider can alter that fact by telling us that there is nothing to be bitter about."

"On the whole, we are most likely to reach a new stability if we go on till right has been unequivocally vindicated. The Morning Post describes President Wilson's speech as 'full of noble aspirations and amiable sentiments,' and declares that the belligerents feel the desire for peace at least as much as do neutrals."

"It is only when we get down to the question of how peace is to be attained and maintained," says the Morning Post, "that we might find ourselves in disagreement."

"Upon first impression the President's scheme does not fill us with any very sanguine hope, we remain still of the opinion that a permanent peace can only be obtained by the defeat of Germany."

"In other words, if President Wilson desires to end the war, let him come in and help us end it."

The Pall Mall Gazette expressed no doubts of President Wilson's "disinterestedness and his high-mindedness, but only regrets the exercise of these qualities in a purely theoretical atmosphere."

"Victory for the Allies," the newspaper continues, "is the first essential safety—after that we can talk about permanent suppression of war at our leisure."

The Manchester Guardian says "it is a splendid policy, nobly expressed. How will it be received? By peoples everywhere we cannot doubt joyfully and with clear perception. This is no mere vision of Utopia, but the well thought out and justly framed scheme of a man in a great position and versed in great affairs. As for ourselves they are our terms or ought to be, and the mass of the nation will do well to see that their rulers render to them every possible favor and support."

The Westminster Gazette asks President Wilson if he has any other information justifying the inference he draws from the enemy's attitude, the inference that the latter is ready for peace without victory in the face of his flat contradiction of it. The newspaper adds that "this general idea of a world at peace, with the reign of law established and all nationalities great and small living in freedom and security, is such that he can only get what he wants if we get what we want. No peace can secure them which does not carry with it the defeat of our enemy."

French Press Critical

Press Adjudges President Wilson's Scheme as Utopian

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French press is frankly critical today of President Wilson's address to the American Senate. All editorials agreed in the general belief that his message is not without merit, but adjudge it utopian because it is to be applied to Germany and pan-Germanism.

Le Matin's comment was typical. "We agree with the principles President Wilson has enunciated," the editorial asserted, "but there is a portion of humanity on which the fact must be forcefully impressed that it is mere delusion to think that persuasion can be effective."

"The declaration moves in the serene domain of theories," declared the Echo de Paris. "Our friends across the At-

lantic, imagining our country invaded and bleeding, must feel and will understand, it is impossible for us to join unreservedly in this voyage into the azure."

Le Journal declared: "President Wilson is haunted with the fixed idea of inaugurating the golden age of universal brotherhood. 'As it is impossible to eliminate Germany,' Le Figaro says, 'there is no chance of bringing this magnificent Wilson Utopia nearer existence. His message will prove a violent shock to the horrible theory of pan-Germanism.'"

Senator Beranger, in the Paris Midi, declared:

"A peace which has for its beginning the greatest crime in history will not be a just nor solid peace. First we wish sanctions and reparations. If President Wilson accepts these indispensable guarantees, the future is easy."

United States Press

Mr. Wilson "Inspired by Lofty Idealism," It Is Said

New York World

Our own belief is that President Wilson has enunciated the broad principles of liberty and justice upon which alone a durable peace is possible, and under which the democracy of the world can ultimately come into its own. The influence which the President's address exerts upon Europe will depend in a very large measure upon the influence which it exerts at home.

New York Times

By one bold stroke President Wilson removes the obstacles to world peace guaranteed by the world over which our peace league folks have been wrangling. The President makes it very clear that the only sort of peace the people of America could join in guaranteeing would be one that embodies "the principles of the American Government," that is based on elements consistent with our political faith and practical convictions. By its very terms this declaration might exclude us from a world league for peace, but the President will have the overwhelming support of the American people in declining to commit our Government to any guarantee of European dynastic or national arrangements with which we could have no sympathy.

New York Sun

What Mr. Wilson is sworn to do is prescribed by the Constitution. He is sworn to execute faithfully the office of President of the United States and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. He is sworn to execute faithfully the office of President for humanity. There is nothing in his official duties, which requires him to demand the establishment of "a free and united Poland," or to lay down to Europe the principle that all interior European nations, like Switzerland, for example, or the republic of Andorra, "shall be accorded free outlets to the sea."

New York Herald

When Mr. Wilson emerges from the dreamland of his fancy and essays to deal with the cold, hard facts of a situation which finds great nations battling for a righteous peace, he shows that a proper realization of the sentiments inspiring those peoples to league their way for liberty has no more found its way into the secluded cloisters of the White House than has a real understanding of the sentiments of the American people.

New York Tribune

In our opinion the mixing in advance into the details of the coming peace compact in Europe is highly imprudent. It puts the United States in a false position, and cannot but excite the resentment of the European belligerents, from whose quarrel President Wilson, so long as it suited him to do so, insisted that we must stand rigidly aloof.

New York German Herald

We permit ourselves to hope that Mr. Wilson's activities in the peace question are not undertaken without the knowledge or approval of the belligerents. If that is the case, the peace negotiations behind the scenes should be well under way. There is a view, too, that Mr. Wilson's proposal would, in some way, lead to the hegemony of the so-called Anglo-Saxon nations, which would mean England. The propaganda for such an alliance has been in evidence for a quarter of a century and Mr. Wilson's Anglophile leanings are so well known that any alliance proposition he advances should be well subjected to close scrutiny.

Washington Post

It constitutes a shining ideal, seemingly unattainable while passions rule the world, but embodying, nevertheless, the hopes of nations; both large and small. Mr. Wilson's condition that America will join a world peace league only on the principle that governments shall rest upon the consent of the governed may prove a valuable saving clause. Europe must take a mighty stride forward indeed before it can prove that its governments are based upon the consent of the governed.

Toronto Globe

Forced to defend their national rights and the liberties of Europe while in a state of unpreparedness for war, the Allies are now asked, in the third year of the war, by the head of a neutral nation, to allow the aggressor to escape the consequences of his unparalleled crimes against civilization and to spare him the humiliation of military defeat. Presi-

dent Wilson has not aided the cause of peace in Europe by his intervention at this stage.

Hartford Courant

The address intimates that our country, without Army and with a Navy that under this administration has become a joke, is going to walk across the ocean and dictate to the warring nations what they must agree to. By what authority does he interfere and who gives him any right to dictate terms of peace to those engaged? We do not believe that the President has spoken for the American people, either in his policy of pushing in, or in his assertion that there must not be a victory.

Providence Journal

The mountain has brought forth a very small mouse. What single thought is there in all the cornucopia of words that was not fully stated, in an infinitely more direct and honest form, by Mr. Balfour several days ago? Mr. Wilson beckons the suffering nations of the world towards him with his schoolmaster's cane, and delivers a prize oration on the millennium, while civilization and the liberty of the world, are battling for life in the shambles of a hundred bloody fields.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

President Wilson's address to the Senate was an extraordinary event, amazing in its suddenness, spectacular in its setting, disquieting in its potentialities, admirable in its purpose. It is either a monumental mistake or an act that will fill a flaming page in history. The propriety of his open discussion of the terms of peace between the nations now at war is questionable. His thinly veiled threat to the Entente Allies that America's entry into a league for the maintenance of future peace is dependent to an extent upon the nature of the settlement of this conflict will hardly be welcomed by the nations on that side of the controversy.

It is likely to be construed as an appeal in behalf of the Teutonic powers, although it is addressed to both alike, for it follows so closely the uncompromising declaration of the Allies that it can hardly be considered less than a reproof of the severity of their demands. Whatever we may think of those demands, the open discussion of the terms of peace by the President of the United States before the Senate of the United States is a serious matter, and notwithstanding the careful and skillful wording of the phrases they do more harm than good to the cause the President advocates.

Baltimore Sun

It is a bold utterance in its assumption that peace, if it is to be lasting, must come without victory. It conceivably will irritate both groups of contending nations, but, we fancy, neither of them will be able to ignore it, and neither of them, in view of the unanswerable logic of those paragraphs referring to this country's interest in a settlement that will create a peace worth guaranteeing and preserving, will deny the President's right to speak.

Baltimore American

The President's speech will awaken world comment and controversy. But despite satisfaction it will tend to cast up to the highway for a peace with honor for all concerned, but with victory for none. The two sides having been asked to name terms for peace and neither having done so satisfactorily, Mr. Wilson has employed a world peace plan as a guise for setting forth, the conditions for peace that might honorably be entertained by all. Some will regard his paper as pro-Ally, others as pro-German. But, in fact, it is pro-American and this means pro-humanitarian.

New York Staats-Zeitung

Upon the principles enunciated by the President yesterday must be based the only peace that can come to the world and the only peace the permanence of which the American people can willingly loan their support.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Unusual the President's action is, certainly. But the circumstances are unusual. It is no time for blind servility to precedent. It is a time for clear-thinking men to use what force and prestige they have to restore the world to sanity.

President Wilson has already exerted a great influence promotive of peace. His strongest card he played before the Senate today. A "Monroe Doctrine" embracing the earth, a league of peace including every important nation in the world, is no idle dream. How well the idea is received abroad remains to be seen. That it has possibilities of vast service cannot be denied.

Indianapolis Star

Nobody knows whether this bold and puzzling step may lead. Yet the most unkind critic of Woodrow Wilson must admit that if he can achieve the ends at which he aims—that is, the end of the war and the attainment of permanent peace—sticklers for form and precedent need expect little sympathy. Especially must any fair mind commend his exalted and truly neutral point of view.

Chicago Herald

President Wilson's address to the Senate on the terms on which this Government would feel it its duty to ask the people to cooperate in a world league to enforce peace is a model of straightforward statement. Having asked the belligerents to state specifically the terms on which they are willing to end the war, he does not hesitate to formulate clearly those on which he thinks America should be willing to help end all wars. It emphasizes the fact that force alone is not sufficient to guarantee world peace through the instrumentality of a world league. There must not only

be force behind that league, but also justice and equality beneath it.

Chicago Tribune

Mr. Wilson's proposals, however well they square with American theories and convictions, call for a good deal of consideration. We believe they will seem more difficult and more dubious to the statesmen and people in Europe than to us in America, who enjoy an easy immunity from the difficulties with which European governments have been struggling for centuries. For example, European statesmen, attending earnestly to Mr. Wilson's admonition, will ask for more light upon his thought respecting Poland.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

President Wilson's address to the Senate yesterday was inspired by lofty idealism, and voiced the aspirations of the whole world for a lasting peace, founded on justice and liberty. The President's conception of a universal adoption of the Monroe Doctrine will especially appeal to the American people. Nor can the United States play its part toward that end unless it exerts its authority and power. But the distinction that the President draws between an alliance and a concert savors too much of an abstraction at this crisis in the history of the world. The President speaks of the authority and power of the United States after the war. Would it be unreasonable to propose that this authority and power might be considerably enhanced if he exerted it now in defense of American rights? It is the duty of statesmanship to look into the future, but there are present duties also. The nation that plays an ignoble part during such a conflict as this cannot expect to play a noble part when the conflict is over.

Boston Globe

What the road to peace needs is a half-way house. President Wilson's speech to the Senate is an attempt to build one. Together with the Allies' note to the President, it has frustrated Germany's attempt, if such it was, to discredit the Allies by a peace feint. Exorbitant as they are, the Allies have stated terms. The President has, in a sense, stated our terms. This leaves the Teutonic powers as the only ones who have not come out in the open. The world can draw its inferences.

Boston Advertiser

Nevertheless, in spite of these glaring faults, this notable speech will do much good by turning the thoughts of the American people toward international affairs. Our people have been provincial. They are profoundly ignorant of matters outside the bounds of this country. They have got much to learn. Such a message as that of yesterday will set them thinking as would nothing else.

Kansas City Star

In the plan for a league to enforce peace, President Wilson undoubtedly has presented to the country a lofty ideal and one that must arouse the simultaneous attention of the world. The practical obstacles to such a league are so great as to seem insurmountable.

Illinois Staats Zeitung

President Wilson calmly gave vent to great words, without any authority to bring their influence to bear. President Wilson not only missed the psychological moment to bring peace to cultured humanity and eternal glory to the United States, but the President has lost all moral authority to make demands on the nations at war from the standpoint of morality, because of his unneutral policy and his direct protection to munition and blood money. He also is powerless from the standpoint of might in a military or political sense. We see Mr. Wilson today in a historical pose, and probably for the last time.

Springfield Republican

Surely if the President's peace terms could be actually brought into the organic life of the world, few Americans could withhold their earnest approval of the new and more hopeful order. In any event, the belligerent powers that have shaken all mankind with their war frenzy, are now the more enlightened as to America's attitude, for the President has unquestionably given expression to certain principles and ideals which permeate the American character and control the ultimate political action of the nation. Whatever effect on foreign governments, the more widely read and pondered the address can be among the people in the countries at war, the more penetrating and controlling must be its influence in hastening the conclusion of a peace.

Canadian Press

Toronto Mail and Empire Dwells on "Freedom of Seas"

TORONTO, Ont.—The Mail and Empire says:

If Mr. Wilson means by "freedom of the seas" that the seas should be equally free to the commerce of all nations in time of war, his remark is merely laughable. He cannot suppose that at his bidding or the bidding of any other neutral, the British Navy, which now denies the freedom of the seas to German vessels, would abandon its advantage, and thus throw away the sure fruits of victory.

Toronto World

Theoretically the President's fine words are very smooth and very sweet and very virtuous, but it was exactly the same words like these behind which Germany prepared to ravage Europe, and now he asks that no nation be humiliated, or have terms imposed upon it that would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter essential, as Lincoln believed it essential in the Civil War. They believe it essential for the

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FUND FOR BINDING STATE BOOKS URGED

State Librarian Charles F. D. Belden appeared this morning before the Legislative Committee on State House and Libraries to favor a special appropriation of \$1000 for the repair and binding of valuable books and pamphlets now in the State Library and also for an increase of \$300 in the annual appropriation allowed the library trustees to cover three \$100 salary increases among the female assistants.

Joseph Walker, President Henry Wells of the Senate and Speaker Channing Cox of the House, all members of the board of trustees, favored the appropriations.

Mr. Belden also spoke for the Free Public Library Commission, of which he is chairman, in favor of the commission's recommendation for an annual appropriation of \$8000 to aid free public libraries in their educational work with the alien population of the State and to establish the office of director of this work at a salary to be determined by the Governor and Council.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Tuesday:

Army Orders
Maj. Norman F. Ramsey, ordnance department, will make one visit during January and not to exceed two visits in February to Alton, Ill., on business of ordnance department; Maj. Samuel J. Morris, medical corps, now in this city, will proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y.; Maj. Edwin D. Bricker, ordnance department, will make not to exceed four visits per month in April, May and June to South Bethlehem, Pa., on business of ordnance department; Maj. John M. Morgan, cavalry, detached officers list, will report to the commandant, the army service schools, Ft. Leavenworth, for temporary duty.

Navy Orders
Surg. C. N. Fiske, detached Navy, Yard, Mare Island, to St. Louis; Gen. A. Eldridge, detached from the receiving ship at New York, to Kentucky.

Movements of Vessels
Arrived—Bushnell, Columbia, K-1, K-5, K-6, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-9, L-10, L-11, Tallahassee, at Dry Tortugas; Hercules, at Norfolk Yard; Preston, at New York Yard; Walwright, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Dixie, Fanning, Jarvis, Culbertson, to sea; Marine, Philadelphia to Charleston; Mars, Tiburon to Panama; Ontario, New York to Norfolk; Ozark, Key West to Dry Tortugas; Potomac, Port au Prince to Gonzalez; Pueblo, San Diego to Humboldt Bay; Tucker, Norfolk to Guantanamo.

EVACUATION DAY PLANS

At a meeting last night of the Evacuation Day Committee of the South Boston Citizens Association George D. Nichols was elected chief marshal over John J. Lydon by a vote of 14 to 9. Former Representative William N. Cronin was chosen permanent chairman of the Evacuation Day Committee; Henry J. D. Small, permanent secretary, and Peter E. Costello permanent treasurer.

NAVAL BOARD CHANGE MADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Admiral Benson, chief of operations and, as such, ranking officer of the navy since the passing away of Admiral Dewey, has been designated as president ex-officio of the Navy General Board. Secretary Daniels said that the presidency of the board, which was held by Admiral Dewey, officially would remain unfilled for an indefinite period out of respect for the Admiral's memory.

"LEAK" INQUIRY SESSIONS OPEN IN NEW YORK

President Noble of Stock Exchange Is First Witness to Be Examined by Counsel Whipple on Stock Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the House Committee on Rules which opened its New York "leak" investigation hearings here this morning, said he planned to lay before the committee a complete outline of the workings of the New York Stock Exchange so there could be a clear understanding as more technical testimony developed.

He began by questioning Henry G. S. Noble, president of the exchange, as to the organizations and functions of the exchange and led up to an attempt to get from Mr. Noble a definite statement as to the ethics of short selling.

Mr. Noble finally said he saw no wrong in short sales and didn't see how they could be prevented. He would request every member of the exchange to produce accounts for the period in question, he said.

Mr. Whipple announced that he would show what kind of transactions take place on the exchange, what took place in connection with the peace note, what profits on these were and who got them, and whether they got information from anybody in Washington and from whom.

Records Are Called For

Counsel Whipple Demands Lists of Brokers' Stock Sales

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After hinting at possible congressional action to prove "concerted" bear drives on the stock market, Attorney Whipple of the House note leak committee, this afternoon called for stock exchange clearing house records for the period of Dec. 10-23. He also called for all New York brokers' records for the same time along with names of their big customers.

President Noble of the stock exchange promised delivery of the clearing house records, Mr. Whipple threatened to send the committee into every brokerage house in the city if the brokers' records were not produced. He wanted to sift out the big speculators in his hunt for possible beneficiaries of a leak on President Wilson's recent note to belligerents.

After much discussion, Mr. Noble promised to take the request up to the governing board of the exchange forthwith. Mr. Noble, himself, had held there was nothing immoral or unethical in creating a pool fund with which to increase a selling movement, started by adverse news. He hesitated at questions of "manipulations" of the market to raise or lower the market. He had "read" about such movements to lower prices, he said, but had no "personal, direct knowledge of such things."

Asked whether he had investigated rumors of "preconcerted movements" to depress the market, Mr. Noble said he had not. He indicated he saw nothing improper in men getting together and selling short upon unfavorable news. "I don't see where it could be prevented," he said.

"That is a question the House might have to consider," retorted Mr. Whipple.

Planned down as to whether there was any "immorality" or anything contrary to good ethics in such manipulation, Mr. Noble said:

"No, I don't see any, as you put it—selling some stocks and then selling more as they decline."

Chairman Samuel F. Streik of the Exchange Clearing House explained the operation of that body.

United States Steel, Anaconda, the Marine stocks, General Motors, Willamette, Reading and Union Pacific were mentioned as prominent speculative stocks in his explanation with an explanation as to the difference between speculative and investment issues. The hearing then recessed for lunch.

Bernard Baruch, stock speculator, several times mentioned in the leak inquiry and once a witness at Washington, was present at the afternoon session.

Information Indefinite

No Evidence of Leak as to Details of Address

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although there is evidence that Wall Street suspected in advance Monday that another note or message in regard to peace was coming out of Washington and probably that the President was to address the Senate, it is not believed that the information was sufficiently definite to give anybody an opportunity to turn it to financial account.

The market was lowest just before the tickers announced that the President had begun to speak. After the address prices recovered.

These facts are taken to show that the advanced information was based on apprehension rather than knowledge. It is pointed out that nobody can do more than guess as to what effect the big news of this kind will have on the market and circumstances indicate that there was not, on Monday, definite knowledge of the contents of the President's message.



Sherman L. Whipple

Counsel for the Rules Committee of the National House of Representatives, which is holding the hearing in New York on the peace note "leak."

BEEKEEPERS OF STATE ARE SEEKING MORE INSPECTION

Many beekeepers were before the committee on agriculture of the State Legislature today to support the recommendation of the State board that the annual appropriation for inspection of apiaries be raised from \$1000 to \$3000. Dr. Durton N. Gates of the agricultural college, the State inspector of apiaries, was in charge of the hearing in conjunction with Secretary Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture. They told of the growth of beekeeping in the State and of the need of inspection.

Secretary Wheeler also advocated a bill much like last year's to promote the marketing of farm products, but it was changed so that the State Board of Agriculture should appoint yearly a director of organization and markets to promote the distribution of farm products. He also advocated investigation of utilizing the wet lands in the State.

The committee also heard the recommendations of the State board for a \$2000 bounty to every incorporated poultry association, under certain conditions, and a change in the apple packing law so that the name of the packer and of the packer need not be put upon the package containing apples.

TELEPHONE COMPANY CHANGES ARE MADE

Reorganization changes of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company have resulted in the selection of Edmund W. Longley, general auditor, as vice-president of the board of directors. Mr. Longley succeeds E. K. Hall, who resigned as vice-president to become vice-president of the Electrical Share & Bond Company of New York.

The legal duties which have formerly devolved upon Mr. Hall will be assumed by Matthew B. Jones who is promoted from counsel to general counsel.

Mr. Longley's work with telephone companies extends over a period of more than 35 years. He was first employed in the Salem exchange office of Charles Sanders.

When the Salem exchange was taken over by the organization of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, Mr. Longley became manager of the Salem exchange. He has been chief bookkeeper of the company, chief of the accounting department, secretary, and general auditor. He is chairman of the rebuilding commission of his native city, Salem.

Other promotions announced are the elevation of John Balch from assistant treasurer to treasurer to succeed Francis A. Houston, Ernest R. Moore from auditor to general auditor, and Fred W. Story as assistant to the president.

AGE CERTIFICATE HEARING POSTPONED

The Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature postponed to Jan. 28 today hearing on the petition of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor that new certificates regulating the employment of children under 16 years of age shall contain a provision that no such child shall be employed over five hours a day when public schools are in session.

Representative Lyman of Easthampton opened the hearing for the petition of E. W. Goodhue, of Williamsburg, a superintendent of a district superintendency union, for repeal of the law which exempts such persons from the tenure of office act. Mr. Goodhue himself followed, making the point that such officials ought to have the same tenure as superintendents in cities. He was opposed by R. I. Bramhall, superintendent of the Holden district, who thought that the three-year term now enjoyed was better than the annual election practiced in cities. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, opposed the bill.

CITY MISSIONARY MEETING

At the annual meeting of the City Missionary Society yesterday these officers were elected: Arthur S. Johnson, president; the Rev. Dr. William R. Campbell and John W. Field, vice-presidents; the Rev. David W. Waldron, secretary; Samuel F. Wilkins, treasurer; Timothy Smith, auditor.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONCERT OF NATIONS URGED

(Continued from page one)

the masses of all nation, not from any self-constituted ruling class. At the present moment the Administration has no well defined plan of procedure. This is admittedly so, but it is made known that the matter of details—whether they require a great length of time is considered quite immaterial—can be worked out in time. The important thing it is pointed out, is the making of a beginning.

The project of the President is set down as the most important enterprise that the people of the world have ever had set before them for solution, for it concerns not only this age, but all other ages to come. It is strongly urged by one high official that it is to be said in answer to those who may not see the breadth and extent of the President's plan and who may offer the criticism that the United States may be taking a new departure that may be leading into entanglements, that what the President proposes is simply an expansion of the Monroe Doctrine to cover the whole earth. The Monroe Doctrine, it is explained, was simply the pronouncement of President Monroe that this country would not submit to any encroachment by the nations of the old world upon the countries of the western hemisphere. The President proposes now that the whole earth, all nations, shall be safe from the encroachment of their neighbors, so that all may dwell in peace and be assured of the continuance of that condition. It is explained that it is simply an expansion to the highest power of the Monroe Doctrine to conceive of an association of nations, each filling its sphere on the earth without interference from the outside, and likewise not interfering itself in the rights of its neighbors.

This is the apex of the President's plan, and essentially bars out all aggression—the unfolding of the Monroe Doctrine to its fullest breadth. This is the new world that the President has set before civilization for its approval, born of thoughts and his own observations that have resulted from the studies of the past 2½ years.

It is supposed that the President felt that nothing was to be gained by another exchange of notes with the two groups of belligerents on the subject of peace. The Allies had practically called a halt on further discussion of the President's proposal and the German peace offer by stating their intention to fight on until they had removed the menace of German militarism.

In these circumstances, according to the understanding in the Senate, the President took advantage of his right to confer with the Senate on a subject that had to do with treaty making and other aspects of our international relations.

Sentiment in both branches of Congress, after consideration of the President's speech, was revealed to be pretty evenly divided between those who favor a concert of nations such as the President proposes, and those who, from a conservative standpoint, hesitate to take any step that involves a departure from what is regarded as the traditional policies laid down by Washington and Monroe. As has been explained, however, the President urges that a concert of nations is not an entangling alliance, and from the very nature of a common understanding no enmeshing of the United States can come to pass.

He takes the view that the United States has reached a stage in national development and in its relation to its neighbors of the earth in the association of nations which it is now prepared to assume the responsibility of bearing its share not only of the burden of its position in the world but at the present moment because of its power and influence as a peaceful nation it must lead into the fields of permanent peace.

The President, his friends say, has revealed this to the world and pointed the way on general lines. These friends see that he makes no recommendation as to details, all of which is to be worked out in concert with other governments.

The President's friends note also that he frankly expresses himself in language that is cordial and friendly on points that have been regarded as delicate in both the Entente and Central Powers countries. In his speech, for example, he speaks of what he regards as one of the necessary results of peace, which he hopes is not far distant, he declares the necessity of a free and autonomous Poland.

The senators and Administration officials generally believed that this proposal would not be received favorably by Germany. His remarks concerning Poland, however, are offset by his espousal of full freedom on the seas. This was regarded as a doctrine that would not be received favorably by the Entente. Furthermore he boldly declares that all the nations of Europe ought to have free access to the open sea. This is interpreted as a policy in favor both of Russia and of Austria-Hungary.

The general tone of the address, therefore, is regarded by the President's friends as indicating that he has come to the conclusion that both belligerents must come to see the necessity of giving up some of the terms that each regards as the prerequisites of a permanent peace so that they may reach eventually a common ground of understanding that will preclude any ranking in the future and be satisfactory to both sides. This he sees will be the practical beginning of that era that will usher in a concert of nations when the world will experience that tranquility which he says all peoples are yearning for.

As the President's friends have often remarked, since the beginning of his administration, he has been utterly indifferent to the precedents which have been traditionally attached to his office. It was remarked that in addressing the Senate alone in open session rather than in a joint session of both houses, he did something which has not been done before since the administration of Washington. No explanation has been given as to why he chose to address the world from the Senate rather than from the more democratic platform of the House. But his friends see in this action only another example of his exercise of his fine sense of good taste.

The Senate is the treaty-making power and the legislative branch of Congress which has to do directly with foreign governments. It is considered quite apparent that he felt that this would be the proper setting for the momentous message he had to deliver to the world. Another feature of the address, which was received with nothing less than amazement by the dignified Senate, was the spontaneous applause which followed the conclusion of the address.

Both Republicans and Democrats, including a large number of members of the House that formed a fringe about the outside of the Senate seats, and the galleries, too, joined in the demonstration with no mark of protest from the presiding officer.

Hundreds of telegrams have been received, at the White House from every section of the United States endorsing the world policy contained in the President's address.

Senators on Address

"Great State Paper" Is Concensus of Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"A great state paper." That, in brief, represents the sum total of opinion of the Senate respecting President Wilson's address in the Senate yesterday afternoon. Senator Stephen Chandler of the Foreign Relations Committee, in giving his views of the address to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "It is a great state paper, the greatest of this generation. It must have a far-reaching effect. It will challenge the instant attention of the people of the United States and will, of course, give occasion to considerable discussion."

"Necessarily will it have a striking effect on the governments and the peoples of the world. As I interpret the situation, the President has sent out into the world, through the Senate, a most important message. Just after the President had finished his message he said to me, 'I hope the people of the United States and of Europe will understand it in the spirit in which it was given. I tried to express my exact thought in simple English.'"

Asked concerning what would be the outcome of the message, Senator Stone said he really was not certain on this point. He said he expected to have a conference with the President shortly regarding the foreign question.

"I suppose," he said, "that the message will go to the Foreign Relations Committee for consideration. In fact, I may ask its reference to that committee myself. It is possible that some resolution might be introduced in the Senate by the committee. But this, doubtless, would lead to an endless discussion, and you know the time of the present short session is so limited that the Administration leaders wish to avoid this sort of thing."

Senator Poindexter, Republican, of Washington voiced his disagreement with the President's proposition. He said: "I am very much opposed to the plan that we surrender our independence. In such a league of nations with an international army and navy, as I understood the President to propose, the United States would be helpless against the rest of the world. It is a most astounding proposition that, in case we become involved with a foreign power, we shall agree in advance to be coerced by an international army and navy maintained by a concert of powers."

"If the President undertakes to carry out the declaration he made as to what the European powers must do and what they must not do in this war, we shall become involved. I am very much opposed to the United States being drawn into the war, and the President's intervention tends in this direction. He stated his proposition as his personal views, but it will be taken as official since it was spoken in his official capacity."

"I do not believe the United States has any right to interfere abroad. Europe, no doubt the President's proposal will come as an affront to the European nations which have not asked our advice. We told them to keep out of the Western Hemisphere and it is inconsistent for us now to dictate in European affairs."

Senator Shafroth, Democrat, of Colorado, declared: "The President's address is the greatest message of a radical, notwithstanding that it is a radical departure from ordinary procedure."

Senator Watson, Republican, of Indiana, stated: "In so far as the message tends to promote peace, as will be in hearty sympathy with it. Many details, set forth in connection with his proposal, may well be considered before adopting them as our national policies. This will be apparent to the most casual reader and need not be set forth in detail."

"The policy by which our Navy may be introduced to settle quarrels and adjust disputes in Europe, Asia, Africa and elsewhere beyond our borders, may well be thought over and discussed before being adopted. We all sincerely hope that the President will be able to lead the way, but it should be accomplished without involving us in future revolutions throughout the world."

"It is a very startling proposal," according to Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa. Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota reserved comment until he has had full opportunity to examine Mr. Wilson's address.

Senator Borah, Republican, of

Idaho, who recently made a speech in the Senate in which he sounded a solemn warning against the United States entering into "entangling alliances" in Europe, declined to make any comment on the address, which is generally considered as a direct answer to Mr. Borah's speech.

Senator Curtis, Republican, of Kansas, interpreted the message of the President as a reproof to the Senate for recently refusing to adopt the Hitchcock resolution in original form, approving of the President's note to the belligerents.

"I consider the President's speech the greatest declaration of American purpose in a century," was the view of Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. "It was the enunciation of a Monroe Doctrine for the world. His explanation that a concert of powers was an entangling alliance was remarkably clear and convincing. I am glad that he came before the Senate to make this speech. It was more than an endorsement of a league to enforce peace and it was so put that the Nation and the world know without question the purpose of the United States."

Senate to Consider Speech

Attempt Made by Republicans to Start Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The purpose of Republican senators to precipitate on the floor of the Senate an early debate upon the history-making address delivered Monday afternoon by President Wilson, was indicated today when Senator Cummins of Iowa introduced a resolution asking that the President's address be formally laid before the Senate next Monday for discussion.

Immediate objection to immediate consideration of the resolution was raised by Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He declared that the pressure of legislative business before the Senate was so great that long debate on the permanent peace proposal was undesirable. Said he: "To set apart a whole week for mere speeches of senators regarding the President's address yesterday is wholly out of the question."

When Senator Stone moved that the resolution be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Cummins objected, so the question went over until tomorrow, under the rules.

Tomorrow it will come up automatically, and it is expected that a motion will then be made to send the resolution to the committee. This motion will be debatable, however, and it is anticipated that this will give the Republicans an opportunity to state their views on the President's address immediately.

The resolution offered by Senator Cummins follows: "Whereas, On the 22nd day of January, 1917, the President of the United States appeared in person before the Senate and announced certain views touching on the policy the United States should adopt and pursue respecting the principle upon which the belligerent powers of Europe should make peace, and respecting the manner in which the peace so made should be permanently maintained; and, whereas, the President declared in his communication as follows: 'I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in the days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among nations'; and, whereas, it is impossible for the Senate to take official action upon these matters until the treaties creating such new duties and defining this new plan have been made by the President and submitted to the Senate for ratification or rejection; and, whereas, it was the obvious object of the address to invite a free and frank expression from the members of the Senate for guidance in arduous work; and, whereas, the peace proposals he presented to this body involve the integrity of the nations and the peace of the world and it is our bounden duty to advise the President of our individual opinions concerning the undertaking upon which the country is asked to embark; therefore be it

"Resolved, that on Monday the 29th day of January, immediately after the conclusion of the routine morning business, the said address of the President shall be laid before the Senate for discussion, and its consideration shall continue to the exclusion of all other business until each Senator shall have had an opportunity to speak thereon; but no Senator shall speak more than once nor more than one hour."

Panama Neutralization

Canals Free to All Seen as Part of President's Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That literal working out of the President's proposal regarding a "direct outlet to the great highways of the seas" for all nations, would mean complete neutralization of the Panama, Suez and Kiel canals, as well as neutralization of the Gibraltar and the Dardanelles, is the interpretation by British, German and neutral officials here today.

The interpretation mentioned constitutes a symposium of expressions of opinion by intelligent and neutral officials as to just what the President meant when he declared "no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce." In his address to the Senate yesterday.

SUFFRAGISTS IN CONVENTION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Sessions of the mid-winter convention of the State Suffrage Association began today. A delegation of 50 prominent members has arrived from Boston.

Filetées

New taffeta dresses \$11.50

in the favored GRAY

as well as other colors. All-wool French serge—simple but out of the ordinary for the loose, "hand-bag" pockets.

One of hundreds of new dresses at \$9.50 and \$11.50 in the separate shop for those prices.

Not only plenty of the dresses the average woman wants, but plenty of extra size dresses in serge, sizes 44 to 52 at \$9.50.

New linen, net, voile and beach cloth dresses from \$5.85 to \$11.50.

Filetées—mail orders filled—sixth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



ABOLISHMENT OF POLL TAX IN THIS STATE ADVOCATED

Declaring that the collection of the annual poll tax in the city of Boston is "a huge joke," and that little more than 30 per cent of it is paid, Representative Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill appeared before the Committee on Taxation of the Massachusetts Legislature today in favor of his bill to abolish the poll tax in this State.

"More than half the states of the Union have already abolished this unjust and iniquitous tax," he said. "The largest and most important states, except Massachusetts, have already taken steps to do away with this antiquated system of taxation. If the State should abolish this tax it would result in a saving rather than a loss of money. We are wasting more money every year in keeping this law on the statute books than we receive from it in revenue."

Representative Nason emphasized as one very undesirable feature of the present law the fact that a man may be imprisoned for failure to pay his poll tax. "And this has been done more than once," he declared.

In commenting upon the failure of the Boston city officials to collect the tax Representative Nason said: "When the Legislature took away the necessity of payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting the whole tax was destroyed."

Mr. Codman of Brookline, representing the Single Tax League, also favored the bill, and Senator Jackson of Lynn and Representative Harrington of Fall River were recorded in favor.

Bank Commissioner Thorndike appeared in favor of his recommendations that all credit unions in the State should be made subject to taxation. He said that many of these unions have changed from charitable to commercial organizations and as such should be taxed.

William J. Stanton, general manager of the Massachusetts Credit Union, opposed the bill on the grounds that the bulk of the credit unions in Massachusetts were philanthropic and lent money to their shareholders not for commercial purposes.

George A. Flynn of the City Law Department of Boston, also opposed the bill.

VOTE WANTED ON FEB. 12 AS HOLIDAY

The question of giving to popular vote whether or not Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, shall be a legal holiday came before the Committee on Legal Affairs at the State House this morning in House Bill 64, petitioner Michael A. O'Brien Jr.

The petitioner said that always the objection has been raised that Massachusetts has too many holidays, yet he pointed out that two additional holidays had been granted since the time when it was first proposed to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday, Columbus day and New Year's day.

He said that this was the time to enter the petition for this year the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts are to entertain the G. A. R. He read letters favoring the bill from Congressman Dallinger and Gallivan, Francis W. Peabody, Judge Leveroni, and John E. Gilman, past commander of the Massachusetts G. A. R.

The petitioner pointed out the fact that 24 states now observe the holiday, including Maine and Connecticut. Estella Weston of the Daughters of the Revolution went on record as favoring the bill, as did W. B. Comstock, a Boston lawyer.

The latter pointed to the fact that there were no representatives of labor opposing the bill, which he claimed showed that labor was not opposed to it. All the speakers emphasized the point that the committee was only giving the question to popular vote.

AUTO CASE CONTINUED

Judge George M. Stearns of the Chelsea Municipal Court granted a continuance until Jan. 31 in the case of Franklin J. Grafton of Revere, who was arrested charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and driving the machine through a store window.

PLAN DECORATION FOR CONVENTIONS COMING TO BOSTON

Members of the Boston Art Commission, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Park and Recreation Commission, the City Planning Board and the Boston Lodge of Elks held a conference today in Mayor Curley's office and decided upon a general plan of decorations to be followed this summer in Boston where several important national gatherings are to be held.

Mayor Curley viewed the sketches of the preliminary plans which have to do mainly with the decorations for the Grand Lodge and reunion of the Order of Elks which is to be held here early in July. Briefly, they comprehend an illuminated colonnade stretching in Boylston Street from Copley Square thence to Tremont Street, thence to School, All School Street and Beacon Street to the State House and Somerset Street to the home of Boston Lodge of Elks.

A court of honor in Tremont Street where the official grandstand is to be erected which will seat 10,000 persons is planned by Clarence H. Blackall. It is planned to arch Tremont Street at this point with two arches one at either end of the long grand stand. In the center of the stand and in front a huge pedestal to be surmounted by the figure of an elk 25 feet in height is proposed in the preliminary plans as the climax to the municipal decorations.

Mr. Blackall's plans comprehend the illumination of the colonnade from the Copley-Plaza Hotel to the Elks Home and to the State House. The headquarters of the Elks conventions will be at the Copley-Plaza. The Grand Lodge is to meet in Tremont Temple, while the Elks Home in Somerset Street is to be the social gathering center.

It is intended to make the decorative scheme permanent for use this summer by the city for the other large conventions which are to be held here.

Mayor Curley proposed that the Art Commission, the Park Commission and the City Planning Board's chairman, Ralph Adams Cram, draw up from the tentative plans a permanent idea for the city's decorative scheme for the Elks' convention and the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. He advised that Mr. Cram be chairman of the combined boards and that when the scheme elaborated in detail is ready that a conference be held in his office for final decision.

He asked that the architects and city planners and engineers come prepared to give him some idea as to the cost of the entire program of decoration and illumination.

Those who took part in the conference today were Thomas Allen, chairman of the Boston Art Commission; John Templeman Coolidge, secretary of the Art Commission; Alexander W. Longfellow of the commission; Hugh Cairn, John J. Walsh of the City Planning Board; Clarence H. Blackall and Paul Cummings of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; John H. Dillon, chairman of the Park and Recreation Department; Lawrence McCarthy, manager of the Boston Opera House; George C. Curran, and representing the Boston Lodge of Elks, Timothy McCarthy, chairman; Edward C. Carr, David Jacobs, Edward Steptoe, Charles H. Levine, Patrick J. Kennedy, Patrick O'Hearn and Edward M. Davis. Mr. Davis represented the Association of Massachusetts Elks.

TENNESSEE'S NEW ANTI-LIQUOR LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Governor Rye has signed the three remaining anti-liquor bills recently passed by the Legislature. The measures, which become effective immediately, are to prohibit clubs, lodges or associations from keeping, storing or in any way disposing of liquor, to make a second conviction for bootlegging a felony, and to make it unlawful for any firm or corporation to keep in stock or store liquor intended for present or future sale as a beverage. Governor Rye last week signed the measure making it unlawful to receive orders for liquor.

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

ENTERTAINMENT
OF LIGHTEST SORT
ON LONDON STAGES

Revue, Pantomime, Musical
Comedy and Variety in 35 of
the 49 Listed Playhouses

By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—The ancient drama knew only two divisions, tragedy and comedy, and in strict speaking the name should belong only to these—as finished compositions, as literary productions, as exemplifying drama as art. But drama today is known in all variety, and embraces works of a far lighter cast, such as farce, burlesque, pantomime, melodrama, and lastly revue. This is a French word, borrowed, and is not to be found in the English dictionary. The translation is given as review, magazine, survey. More closely defined for the case in point, it is a series of irrelevant scenes with song and dance, and clever travesty of topical matters; plays in which no plot exists, musical shows, as some managers justly announce them.

At the present time, at no less than 10 of London's leading theaters, revue is to be found, and revue is followed everywhere by an ever-paying public, by an enthusiastic and inextinguishable crowd. This strikes the keynote of theaterland in London today. To be precise, out of 49 houses which appear under the theatrical time table, at only 14 are comedy, serious plays or farce to be found. The rest are given over to revue, musical comedy, pantomime, variety shows, or plays for children. As a matter of course and of right, the pantomime should predominate at Christmas time, but it is an open question whether revue is not being overdone, and a certain point of regret that such houses as His Majesty's, the Comedy, and the Vaudeville should have followed popular taste to the exclusion of the play proper. But there is no getting away from the fact that revue plays, pantomime plays, musical comedy plays, at these theaters it is necessary to book seats long ahead, that at many the queue each day at the box office extends to the end of the street, while it is easy enough to secure seats at many of the houses where legitimate drama is given.

The fault is with the public, then, and not with the managers. And yet if the leading managers discard Art with the capital A, what school is left to the author with the aspiration for greatness in art, or to the actor with exceptional gifts? The word school is used with deliberation. James McNeill Whistler said, "The work of the master is finished from the beginning." If this were so, art would be limited indeed, and art is free, and knows only the irrefutable law of progress, growth, development. Already then, this need is being met. Mr. J. T. Grein, who went so far as to establish the Independent Theater in London, has organized a Repertory Theater for plays to be given at a West End theater, at first only twice a week until the scheme matures and can be self-supporting; but twice a week plays are to be given in English from classic authors of all countries, besides plays from the young generation of today.

At a conference of those interested, and with Mr. Grein presiding, it was arranged to present in February, as a beginning, "Ruts," by Harry T. Wall, the play which won the prize in the independent play competition, to be followed by a revival of Ibsen's "A Doll's House," and next by Mr. Robert R. Whittaker's "The Immortal Memory." Mr. Grein has also already secured six original plays, including a comedy by Mr. Harold Terry, part author of "The Man Who Stayed at Home," entitled "General Post." He also intends to present a faithful English version of Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules"; the translation was prepared by Mr. Edgar Jepson 20 years ago for the Independent Theater and was not staged. For the four opening fixtures, Messrs. Leo M. Lion, A. Drinkwater, Sharp and Miles Malletson are appointed producers, while Mr. Michael Morton has promised to produce one play in the course of a 12 weeks' season.

But in a summary of the plays that are on at the present time, it must certainly be conceded that Mr. Arthur Collins has done great things in meeting both the exigencies of pantomime and the possibilities of education, for in the beautiful Shakespeare pageant characters are presented from no less than eight of the best-known plays, with music by Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Edward German, Nicolai and Mendelssohn, while the pantomime as a pantomime even out-rials any production of the kind at Drury Lane, and the house is packed at every performance.

Running close to the Drury Lane success is "Cinderella," at the London Opera House, with Fred Emney as the Baroness de Bounce. Then come the Lyceum with "Mother Goose," and the Strand with "Babes in the Wood." At the outlying theaters "Sinbad the Sailor" is at the Kennington, "Crusoe" at the King's Hammersmith, "Cinderella" at the Marlborough, and "Aladdin" at Wimbledon.

The children's plays are charming every one, but it is noticeable that the managers rely on old favorites, and in "Peter Pan," "Where the Rainbow Ends," "Bluebell in Fairyland," "Charley's Aunt" and "The Private Secretary" they can scarcely be credited with giving an opening to new authorship. In fact, the only new play for children this year is "The Happy Family" at the Prince of Wales. Musical comedy reigns at the Adelphi in "High Jinks," with W. H. Berry at the head

of the cast. "Young England" at Daly's has scored a big success. At the Gaiety "Theodore, & Co." is going strong, and at the Strand in the evening only "The Belle of New York" is revived, with Miss Irish Hoey in Miss Edna May's original character of the Belle. Revue is to be found in "The Bing Boys" at the Alhambra, in "Pell Mell" at the Ambassadors, in "See Saw" at the Hippodrome, in "Chu Chin Chow" at His Majesty's, "Three Cheers" at the Shaftesbury, "Houp La" at the St. Martin's, with Miss Gertrude Miller and Mr. George Gracie in the cast. In "Some" at the Vaudeville, in "Vanity Fair" at the Palace, and in "Razzle Dazzle" at the Empire.

As to the theaters where legitimate drama may be found, "Romance," with Miss Doris Keane in the leading part, is still running at the Lyric, and is certainly one of the best, if not the first, all-round productions at the present time. To follow that may come closely "Peg o' My Heart," Mr. J. Harley Manners' play at the Globe, and next in popularity Mr. Walter Ellis' celebrated farce, "A Little Bit of Fluff" at the Criterion, and "Daddy Long Legs" at the Duke of York's, where Mr. C. Aubrey Smith has lately taken up the title part, and Miss Renée Kelly still appears as the heroine. "The Professor's Love Story" is a happy revival at the Savoy. Mr. H. B. Irving is a fine successor to Mr. Willard in the name part. At Wyndham's Mr. Gerald du Maurier and Miss Mabel Russell are appearing in "London Pride," by Miss Gladys Unger and Mr. A. Nell Lyons.

"The Misleading Lady" is such an established success at the Playhouse that for the present Miss Gladys Cooper and Mr. Frank Curzon cannot announce any production under their joint management. The cast of "A Widow's Might" at the Haymarket has been strengthened by the engagement of Mr. Leonard Boyne, to support Miss Ellis Jefferies. The comedy farce, "The Girl from Ciro's," still fills the house at the Garrick; "Hobson's Choice" is in the evening bill only at the Prince of Wales. "Potash and Perlmutter in Society" has caught on at the Queen's, and "Home on Leave" is doing well at the Royalty. There are revivals of "A Kiss for Cinderella" at the Kingsway, and of "The Amazons" at the Court.

At the variety houses, at the Coliseum Mr. Charles Hawtrey is appearing in the sketch "Elegant Edward," and next in "Step in the Office," and Mr. Frederick Kerr in "Beautiful Mrs. Elaine." At the London Pavilion there is a monster Christmas program with 22 items of star varieties. At the Palladium and the Victoria Palace there are twice nightly shows, at 6:20 and 9.

To Sir George Alexander comes the distinction of producing the first new play of the year, "The Aristocrat," by Mr. Louis N. Parker, and we may be certain at the St. James to find not only education but the perfection of acting that is only attained where the best ideals of art have always been upheld.

LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England, Dec. 28.—Sir George Alexander will present Mr. Louis N. Parker's new play, "The Aristocrat," at the St. James on Wednesday, Jan. 24. As already announced, the story is written during the period of the French Revolution and the early days of Napoleon's rule. There are three acts. Sir George makes his reappearance as the Aristocrat, a man of middle age in the first two acts, an old man in the last. The company includes Mr. Charles Glynn, Mr. Lennox Pawle, Mr. Denham Neeson, Mr. Terry, Mr. Edward Comberne, Miss Genevieve Ward, Miss Joyce Carey, daughter of Miss Lillian Brailwhite and Miss Mary Glynn.

The cast of "Under Cover," the American play due at the Strand on Jan. 17, includes Mr. Matheson Lang, Mr. James Carew, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. Horton Cooper, Miss Jessie Winter, Miss Hilda Bailey, Miss Mollie Terraine and Miss Malise Sheridan.

Mr. Alfred Butt hopes to present Mr. Avery Hopwood's three-act farce, "Fair and Warmer," and the two-act musical comedy, "Very Good Eddie," early in the new year. Both plays have had great success in America.

Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's new piece, "The Maid of the Mountain," started well at the Prince's Theater, Manchester, on Dec. 23, and will come to Daly's early in February. The Manchester Guardian describes the play as "that rare thing, a musical comedy in which dramatic interest plays a leading part." The score, by Mr. Harold Fraser Simson, is spoken of as "of musically design, structure and dramatic allusion," while the leading part, Teresa, played by Miss José Collins, is said to dominate the play "as much as Carmen does in Bizet's opera." Mr. Robert Evett is warmly congratulated on the beauty of the general production.

SCREEN PLAYERS
AT SAVANNAH, GA.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAVANNAH, Ga.—The lower east coast becomes at this time of the year a haven for motion picture companies. Stars of the screen recently to visit Savannah for the purpose of staging scenes here are Misses Margaret Clark, Rose Tapley, Pauline Frederick, and Pearl White, while recent arrivals at Jacksonville, Fla., are Mme. Petrova and Miss Ethel Barrymore. So favorable are the conditions in and about Savannah that one leading film house hints at the erection of a branch studio at the Isle of Hope.

GRACE GEORGE
REVIVES SARDOU
AND BARRIE PLAYS

Miss Grace George and her Playhouse Company present "Divorçons," a three-act comedy by Victorien Sardou and Emile de Najac, adapted from the French by Miss Margaret Mayo, evening of Jan. 22, 1917, at the Plymouth Theater, Boston. The cast:

Henri des Prunelles.....Ernest Lawford
M. Claymarch.....Robert Bruce
Cyprien.....Grace George
M. Baufardin.....Robert Frowde
Mme. de Brionne.....Janet Slater
M. de Brionne.....Rex McDougall
Mlle. de Lussan.....Florence Edney
Mme. de Valfontaine.....Charlotte Granville
Joseph.....Clarence Derwent
First Gendarme.....Edwin Castle
Followed the same evening by "Half an Hour," a drama in three scenes by Sir James M. Barrie, with the following cast:

Lillian Garson.....Grace George
Mr. Garson.....H. B. Hooley
Hugh.....Rex McDougall
Sue.....Janet Slater
Brodie.....Clarence Derwent
Redding.....Robert Bruce
Mrs. Redding.....Nora Langan
Withers.....Gerald Rogers

In presenting this double bill, Miss George is restaging pieces, which she acted before she made her successful venture into repertory. She has revived "Divorçons" several times, with best effect when she had the memorable assistance of Frank Worthing as Des Prunelles. Miss George has probably had in the Sardou piece her leading success as an actress.

As a producer her reputation continues to rest on her gift of an important modern comedy to the American stage, Shaw's "Major Barbara." It was assured, then, that Miss George's admirers would like her in the Sardou comedy, provided they cared for its well worn intrigue of the husband turned lover, making the man who was to succeed him ridiculous in the prematurely assumed role of husband. There is a hint of the risk to the fun of this piece that has always kept it from seeming quite at home on the English-speaking stage. It is a clever machine for arousing laughter, however, and offers first class opportunities for clever acting. Miss George's daintily staccato, wistfully witty performance aside, it cannot be said that the performance was satisfactory. Messrs. Lawford, McDougall and Bruce are acceptable, little more.

In this difficulty of casting her varied plays adequately Miss George evidently finds the severest test of her faith in the repertory idea. For that Barrie playlet, for instance, though it calls for only six principal actors, she has been obliged to engage at least one additional player for a company already numbering 20 or more, Mr. Herbert. Mr. Herbert brings to the cast the individuality and the talent to give the effect of dour brutality to the hogish, bourgeois husband without which the piece would not score its stark irony, its painful bitterness. This playlet belongs to a group of three grim short plays that lovers of Barrie the benevolently whimsical of "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," "A Kiss for Cinderella," etc., cannot quite forgive him for writing—"The Will," acted by John Drew; "The Twelve Pound Look," acted by Miss Ethel Barrymore; and "Half an Hour."

"Half an Hour" is the story of an abused wife who starts to leave her husband with her admirer, but is forced to return when he is killed by a motor bus. A doctor knows her secret, but does not betray her when he sees her husband's brutality exhibited. The whole action passes in 30 minutes. Writers for the Grand Guignol in Paris do not turn out anything more morbidly thrilling or tensely suspenseful. A distinctly unpleasant play by a man famous for pleasant plays, Barrie barely lets the audience sympathize with Lillian. In none of his other plays has he been able to keep a woman unhappy at the end when he evidently felt she deserved a little happiness.

Miss George occasionally missed the double effect the action calls for of satisfying the audience as to Lillian's distress while concealing that distress from Garson, she steadily worked to tell the story of Barrie's well-knit and highly compressed drama. Her work in the closing scene was poignant. Mr. Herbert has the authority and power to carry off his role.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A Biblical play by Maurice V. Samuels, entitled "The Wanderer," and based on Wilhelm Schmitt's "Der Verlorene Sohn," originally produced in Germany by Max Reinhardt, is to be presented tonight at the Manhattan Opera House by William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest. The play, which follows the parable of the prodigal son, is staged by Ben Teal and scenery and costumes are from the original designs by Stern, whose settings for "Samson" were seen in the United States. The cast includes Misses Nance O'Neill, Florence Red, Beverly Sigreaves, Janet Dunbar, Clara Blandick, Hilda Dabne, and James O'Neill, William H. Thompson, Charles Dalton, William Elliott, Lionel Braham, Pedro de Cordoba, Macey Harlam, Frederick Lewis, Sydney Herbert, Frederick Burton, Stephen Wright, Sydney Mather, Henry Duggan, Walter Gibbs, Edward Martyn, John Morrissey and Ernest Cove. Mile. Sofia Karty, premiere danseuse of the Royal Opera in Copenhagen, is announced to make her American debut in this piece.

Miss Annette Kellerman and a water spectacle replace Miss Anna Pavlova and her ballet at the Hippodrome this week. Late next month John Craig and Miss Mary Young, formerly of the Castle Square Theater in Boston, will take over, in conjunction with

Lee Shubert, the management of the Garrick Theater, presenting "Stranger Than Fiction," the first play written by E. H. Sothern to reach the stage since "The Light That Lies in Woman's Eyes." Mr. and Mrs. Craig will appear in the cast, and other players will be H. Cooper Cliffe, Fred Eric, Maude Milton and Auril Lee. "Green Stockings," a comedy by A. E. W. Mason, and Stanley Houghton's "The Fifth Commandment" will be presented by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts at the Cohan Theater Friday afternoon.

"Pierrot the Prodigal" stays at the Little Theater another fortnight, completing an engagement of 169 performances. A special matinee is given Friday. On Feb. 13 Mr. Ames will present Granville Barker's "The Morris Dance," with Richard Bennett in the leading role. "Treasure Island" is in its final week, its engagement having been extended a fortnight. Extra matinees are given. Shaw's "Getting Married" leaves the Booth Feb. 3 with a run of 13 weeks, and is said to have had the greatest financial success that has been enjoyed by a Shaw play here. Mr. Faversham will take the place on the road. The next attraction at the Booth will probably be Richard Walton Tully's production of "The Masquerader," with Guy Bates Post.

"Love o' Mike," styled as a comedy with music, is presented at the Shubert by Elizabeth Marbury and Lee Shubert. It is the sort of musical piece expected of Miss Marbury. Without a chorus, a large and capable cast of pleasing singers and dancers carries the story of a jolly house party through a prologue and two acts of harmless entertainment. George Hassell carries the best of the comedy, Thomas Sydney having written him an excellent part on that of the butler who is impelled, by the power of the films, to roam after crime. Lawrence Grossmith has not the opportunity here that he had in "Nobody Home." The agile Quentin and Todd lead the dancing and the most pleasing of the tunes by Jerome Kern are sung by Vivian Wessell and Peggy Wood.

The Photoplay League is now added to the list of organizations striving to encourage good motion pictures. The director is Frank Lascelles, who has been connected with the management of English and Canadian pageants. The league held a meeting at the Rialto last week. Among those who have consented to the use of their names as an advisory board are Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Ogden Armour, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Edward H. Sothern, Mrs. Frederick Lee Ackerman, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Sothern, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Grimmins, George F. Kunz, Adolph Lewishson, Reginald Pelham Bolton and Evert Jansen Wendell.

Klaw & Erlanger will produce a farce by Max Marcin called "Here Comes the Bride." Renold Wolf and Louis A. Hirsch are authors of a musical piece called "The Rainbow Girl" to be produced in the spring. The East-West Players, who last season produced one-act pieces translated from the Yiddish, have begun a season at the Garden Theater with the purpose of presenting plays which do not find place in the commercial theater. Their first bill included "The Stranger" by Perez Hirschbeim, "Paul and Virginia" by James Rorty, "The Awakening of Narradin" by Gustav Blum and Elisea Lieberman, interpretative music by Walter R. Johnson, and "Night" by Sholon Asch.

A legislative committee has opened hearings in New York City to get facts and figures which will assist it in deciding whether a special tax should be imposed on the motion picture industry in this State. The film men call the inquiry discriminatory. It is said that there are 1099 film theaters in the city, or 530 less than three years ago, the claim being that smaller profits and taxation decreased the number.

Wilton Lackaye will support Miss Blanche Bates in the play Paul M. Potter has written for her. Sir Herbert Tree returns to England soon to present "The Great Lover" and expects to give another Shakespearean revival here next season. John Cort has produced "Mother Carey's Chickens" out of town. Florence Nash will appear in "Tomorrow's Child," by Harriet Ford and Fannie Hurst.

Acts and scenes from various plays typical of the progress of the American drama are included in the matinee given Monday at the Republic, and repeated today, by the New York Chapter of the Drama League of America, with Arthur Hopkins directing. These excerpts were taken from Royall Tyler's "The Contrast," William Dunlap's "André," Anna Cora Mowatt's "Fashion," James Murchock's "Davy Crockett," Charles Hoyt's "A Texas Steer," James A. Herne's "Shore Acres," and Clyde Fitch's "The Girl With the Green Eyes."

NEW ANATOLE FRANCE
PLAY SEEN IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—"Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard" of M. Anatole France, one of his most famous and popular works, is being given at the Théâtre Antoine. M. Pierre Brondelle has made a great success of this stage enterprise, and has received a letter of congratulations from M. France himself. The cast includes MM. Gémier (Sylvestre Bonnard), Cazalis (Jean Sylvestre) and Mmes. Michell and Catheline Fontenay.

BOOKING METHODS
OBJECTED TO BY
THE WHITE RATS

Conditions in "small time" vaudeville continue unsatisfactory to the players, they say, as a result of the unwillingness of the theater managers to work along lines proposed by the executives of the White Rats Actors Union. One of the chief complaints by the actors is that the booking agents, by one subterfuge or another, manage to extort more than the legal maximum commission of 5 per cent on the performer's salary. Current methods of "trying out" acts are also a source of objection, as well as the extra performances required by managers who run short shows. A vaudeville player made the following comment on conditions in a talk with a writer for The Christian Science Monitor:

There are too many small and irresponsible booking agents. If the policy of the middleman is to be continued, it is to be hoped that the theater managers will deal only with the more responsible sort. Some agents will send actors on a long journey, purely as a speculation. The agent has nothing to lose if the act is not booked, and may gain much in case players are given work.

One agent sent an act from New York City to Niagara Falls, N. Y., with the understanding that booking had been made. The little company arrived at Niagara Falls, at an expense to themselves of \$75 for transportation and incidentals, and found that the theater manager knew nothing of their coming. He was kind enough to book them for the last three days of the week, and so enabled them to pay their hotel bills. Later, on their own initiative they obtained bookings in Ohio. Six weeks after leaving New York City they received from the agent who had sent them out on this unbooked journey a bill for six weeks' booking commissions. Having something of a standing, the act was able to refuse to pay such an unjustified claim, but players new to the profession might have found it necessary to pay, or experience the greatest difficulty in obtaining future consideration from this agent or of any agents who might be his friends.

A system of trying out acts like that used in England would be a great improvement over the hit or miss plan followed in the United States. If a vaudeville act is passed by the representative of one of the music hall circuits with headquarters in London, it receives a definite booking. The player knows just what to count on for weeks ahead. In the United States on the "small time" circuits new acts are subjected to inconclusive tryouts in cheap suburban houses, and on the basis of the report of these obscure performances, most acts are accepted or rejected. The performers claim that the verdict of these tryouts is inconclusive. Often an act is required to take several of these tryouts if the players wish to have the opinion of competent persons passed on their work.

Vaudeville players are now being admitted as members to an organization formed by the managers, called the Vaudeville Managers Protective Association. The annual dues are \$5, one-half those charged by the White Rats. The new organization has benefits for its members; and, it is said, offers temporary aid to those in need. The White Rats executives look on the new organization as a device to undermine them, and take away what power they have. But the vaudeville performers themselves are not sure that the managers may not be able to do a good deal to better conditions, and there is no such distrust of the new organization among the profession as one might be led to expect.

No White Rats strike was called in Chicago on Jan. 1, so the inference made by several managers that the strike was a failure is manifestly untrue. The only intention was to exert pressure with the object of gaining concessions peacefully. The White Rats are still seeking an agreement with the managers whereby a joint committee will pass on all grievances. The Vaudeville Managers Protective Association promises this joint committee to players who are not members of the White Rats.

The players themselves chiefly want an end to the present turbulent conditions. They want to be at peace with the managers, for they know the performer and the manager have interests in common. The players wish for more efficient and equitable conditions in order to be freed from the present uncertainties. Only when so freed, and assured of a living salary, will they be able to do their best work.

GILLETTE IN PLAY
BY CLARE KUMMER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Gillette appeared last week in Washington in "A Successful Calamity," a new comedy by his niece, Miss Clare Kummer, author of "Good Gracious Anabelle." Arthur Hopkins is the producer. Mr. Gillette has the role of a big figure of Wall Street finance, Henry Wilton. Wilton wanted an evening at home with his family. His wife, son and daughter were so absorbed in their social interests that it looked as if Wilton would not get his way. But he did, thanks to the effects on his fortune of a reported bad turn in the stock market. The dialogue is marked by the same pungent whimsicality that characterizes the bright talk in "Good Gracious Anabelle." The personages are well observed. The cast includes Roland Young, Estelle Winwood, Richard Barbee, Ruth Findlay, Richard Sterling and William Devereaux.

"HAVE A HEART." NEW
COMEDY WITH MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"Have a Heart," musical comedy in two acts by Guy Bolton, lyrics by P. G. Wodehouse and music by Jerome Kern; presented by Henry W. Savage for the first time in New York City at the Liberty Theater Jan. 11. The cast:

Henry.....Billy B. Van
Ted Sheldon.....Donald Macdonald
Linda O'Brien.....Marjorie Gateson
Detective Baker.....Eugene Keith
Rutherford Schoenmaker.....Thurston Hall
Capt. Charles Owen.....Roy Gordon
Peggy Schoenmaker.....Ellen Van Biene
Mrs. Pyne.....Flavia Arcaro
Matthew Pyne.....James Bradbury
Dolly Brabazon.....Louise Dresser

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. Savage's latest production is a creditable effort of its light and merry sort, unobjectionable in its story of a married pair separated because of the husband's interest in a girl employee and reunited not without her aid. Thurston Hall and Miss Van Biene play conventional leading roles successfully. Miss Dresser, as the cause of the difficulty, fills her role with an amplitude of exuberant fun. Mr. Van appears as a lively elevator boy and proves a real humorist. Hearty laughter was aroused by a song in which he compared himself favorably with Napoleon. The sentiment of the other songs and speeches is stereotyped, but not insupportably trite. The music, though it might make more varied use of the orchestral resources, is so pleasing on the whole that some playgoers compare it favorably with Victor Herbert's scores. The lyrics, when they are heard, are neatly turned and often humorous. The scenery, held in "Blueport," permitting handsome costuming of persons representing fashionable folk.

MOTION PICTURES

Miss Elsie Ferguson is to leave the stage for three years, beginning next July, to act in photoplays for the Cardinal Film Corporation, an organization in which Jesse L. Lasky and Adolph Zukor are interested. This corporation produced the "Joan the Woman" film, with Mme. Geraldine Farrar.

Alf Hayman, representing the Charles Frohman Company interests, and John R. Frueler, president of the Mutual Film Corporation, have entered into an agreement for the production of motion pictures. A \$2,500,000 corporation has been formed, known as the Empire All-Star Corporation. The bureau for the selection of plays for screen production will be under the direction of Augustus Thomas. It is expected that various productions of Charles Frohman will reach the screen through this arrangement. Productions will be made in Chicago and on the coast, probably utilizing those of the Mutual Corporation. The first production will start about Feb. 1. In this connection announcement is made that the Charles Frohman-Famous Players Corporation has been dissolved.

Paramount announces that Roscoe Arbuckle, who was long with Keystone, will make two-reel comedies for it starting March 1. Essanay has bought from Cohan & Harris rights to "Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," "On Trial" and "Young America." It is reported that Charles Chaplin will not renew his contract with Mutual, but will go under the management of Kessel & Bauman.

Following "The Poor Little Rich Girl," Miss Mary Pickford will make a screen version of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," from the story by Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin. Miss Pickford sought to buy the screen rights to "Peg o' My Heart," but Miss Laurette Taylor is reserving the play in view of her possible entrance into the motion picture field. Allan Dwan is to direct for Goldwyn. The Nat C. Goodwin Film Corporation has been formed in Milwaukee under a Wisconsin charter. Films are to be made on Mr. Goodwin's ranch at San Juanita, Cal.

"The Girl Philippa," screen version of a Robert Chambers novel, with Miss Anita Stewart featured, is said to have drawn \$18,000 gross receipts to the Rialto Theater, New York City, in one week. Robert Chambers has contracted to write scenarios for Goldwyn. On Jan. 27 and 28 the Kansas City Star will show the Famous Players "Snow White," with Miss Marguerite Clarke, to women and children free in Convention Hall. The Omaha Tribune is to do the same thing in its city. Essanay is to film the experiences of Buffalo Bill.

NEW ORLEANS DRAMA LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, La.—New Orleans branch of the Drama League of America has been organized here with 145 members. Its purpose is to keep its members informed of the character and value of the plays which come to New Orleans and to encourage support of good drama. Officers are Mrs. Robert Sharp, president; Dr. James E. Routh, first vice-president; Miss Caroline Richardson, second vice-president; Mrs. Oscar Nixon, third vice-president; Miss Florence Fischer, secretary, and Miss Louise McGehee, treasurer.

ST. LOUIS LITTLE THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A Rumanian drama, "An Eye for an Eye," was presented recently by the Little Playhouse Company at the Artists Guild Theater. The play is by I. L. Caragiale and was translated by Oscar Leonard of St. Louis. The drama was in two acts and had but four characters, three men and a woman. Miss Agnes Scott took the part of the woman.

WORKING TOWARD
A CIVIC THEATER
IN NEW YORK

Community Drama Association
Has Organized Its Work in
Four Public School Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the civic theater in America, when it is finally realized, should be of the people as well as for them is the basis upon which Miss Caroline Lewis, in conjunction with the Community Drama Association, has opened, in four public schools, dancing and dramatic instruction classes already attended by 75 young people. It is the aim of Miss Lewis to expand the membership in these courses to 200 at least, and she is convinced that the recreation provided by them will awaken the members not only to a freer self-expression but also to a capacity for finer judgment in regard to plays, films, pictures and all things which affect the artistic life of the community. Miss Lewis believes these classes are the beginning of a movement which will eventually have a wide sweep throughout the country and advance the people a long step nearer the realization of a civic theater which shall truly be their own.

"The Community Drama Association," said Miss Lewis to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "was formed at the close of the Shakespeare tercentenary production of 'Caliban' in this city, for the purpose of providing the city with a permanent organization for annual community pageants and masques. There was no intention at first of organizing classes in dancing or dramatic expression. I urged the organization of such classes because I was convinced there should be facilities for that self-expression, throughout the year, which is more spectacularly brought out in the annual community celebrations.

"I believe that classes like those recently organized will develop girls and boys who may in their turn instruct others in the things they have learned, turn out graduates whose discriminating taste will improve the caliber of audiences, and at the same time keep in training groups of people ready to take part not only in annual performances, but in the four programs in different sections of the city, tending further to spread the benefits of this plan among the people. And this, it seems to me, is a long step toward a real civic theater."

"When the association gave me permission to go ahead with the plan I sent out cards of announcement to most of those who had taken part in 'Caliban.' I received all sorts of replies, and from them I have formed four classes, with their 75 members meeting once a week, through the courtesy of the Board of Education, in four public schools located in scattered sections of the city. It is a fact that, for instance, the class in the Bronx do not live there, but I believe people living in the section where the classes live will eventually show active interest in them, because they will see that some good must be derived from instruction which draws its pupils from a distance.

"We do not, however, lead the boys and girls to believe that we are anxious to provide them with a new thrill in education. We stress the classes as recreational. In the dramatic classes the members are given exercises which increase their facility of vocal and physical expression. We give them rudimentary work, too, in dancing. The whole plan of class work is basic and fundamental.

"Through offering it and carrying it out as recreation rather than education we gain the immediate and essential advantage of the member's interest and enthusiasm. When he has completed the course he feels he has broadened himself. Nothing has been forced upon him. He has not been covered with something new in education; he has been allowed to unfold into the realization of some of his latent powers.

"This sort of unfolding is needed to bring to light the resources lying hidden among the people. And it is because such classes as these can turn out graduates who will advance this unfolding, that I believe there should be regular two-year courses of this kind, with diplomas. This, I think, would be the nucleus of a civic theater."

"It is worthy of note that our instructors know their business, and that we give the instruction for the lowest possible fee. Any group of 40 or 50 people desiring a class in their own community may have a teacher and a room assigned to them. There is a membership fee of 50 cents and a charge of 20 cents for each lesson. "My belief in this movement is firm and unshakable because I know it makes for the good. It makes no difference to be in that position. I am doing my best to start it right and to keep its early course clear from all obstructions that might rob it of the power of impetus, of progress that belongs to it because it is good. I believe it will spread over the country and prove, eventually, to be a real force in community life."

The officers of the Community Drama Association are at 7 East Forty-third Street.

NEW YORK AMATEUR THEATER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. August Belmont, who on the stage was Eleanor Robson, announces that New York is shortly to have its first strictly amateur theater, to be devoted exclusively to the productions of the Educational Dramatic League, of which she is the president.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SPAIN PASSES OFF PLEASANTLY

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 14, AT 3
REINHOLD FRITZ
Warlich-Kreisler
The Russian Maritime At the Piano
Prices, \$1.50, \$1. 50 cts. At Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 26, AT 3
HAROLD JACQUES
BAUER and THIBAUD
Tickets 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c. Symphony Hall

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET FLUCTUATIONS ARE ERRATIC

Industrial Specialties Still Attract Most Attention on New York Exchange — Bethlehem Steel Is Again Prominent Feature

There was little of interest in the early New York stock market this morning. The market was narrow, and prices were rather wobbly. There were only a few scattering gains of good proportions. Bethlehem Steel, the International Mercantile Marine issues, Pittsburgh Coal, Republic Iron & Steel and Sears, Roebuck were strong. Reading was up more than a point at one time, but it reacted. Steel common advanced a large fraction, and then fell back.

Gulf common and United Fruit were about the strongest stocks in the first few minutes of trading on the Boston board today. American Telephone rose half a point.

Both lists softened late in the first half hour. Bethlehem Steel was up 19 points at the opening at 450. It dropped 10 points before midday. Reports of a big melon cutting at this afternoon's meeting of the company's directors caused the advance. There were wide fluctuations in some of the specialties and at midday mixed losses and gains were recorded. The Marine issues became weak and afterward strong. Central Leather, Long Island, International Paper and Republic Steel recorded moderate losses. Net gains of a point or more were made by Utah Copper, Railway Steel Spring, Pressed Steel Car, Cuba Cape Sugar, California Petroleum common and preferred and American Beet Sugar. Ohio Cities Gas opened up 1/4 at 110 and advanced to 113 1/2 before midday.

Gulf common was very erratic on the Boston exchange. It opened up 1/4 at 120 and after improving to 120 1/2, dropped to 119 during the first half of the session. American Telephone opened off 1/4 at 125 1/2 and advanced a point. New England Cotton Yarn was up 3/4 at the opening at 40 and shaded off somewhat. United Fruit opened up 1/4 at 154 and improved a good fraction.

The volume of business was exceedingly light in the early afternoon. The tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 379,700 shares; \$4,035,000 bonds.

TWO HUNDRED PER CENT BONUS FOR BETHLEHEM STEEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bethlehem Steel Corporation directors at their meeting today will, it is expected, authorize the issuance of \$45,000,000 additional common stock, of which \$30,000,000, or 200 per cent of the amount now outstanding, will be given to stockholders as a bonus, and \$15,000,000 will be offered to stockholders for purchase at par.

The \$50,000,000 stock will be placed on an annual dividend basis of \$10 per share, which is equivalent to \$40 a share on the \$15,000,000 common stock now outstanding. It is said in banking circles that J. & W. Seligman will underwrite the new stock issue.

It is not the purpose of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to issue any bonds at the present time, although a refunding issue will be established to provide for maturities and future improvement and betterment purposes.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Cramp Ship 80 1/2, Elec Stor Bat 66 1/2, General Asphalt com 31, Lehigh Nav 4 1/2, Lehigh Valley 22 1/2, L V Trans 4 1/2, Lake Superior 19 1/2, Phila Co 41, Phila Co pfd 42, Phila Elec 33 1/2, Phila Rap Tr 32 1/2, Phila Tract 83 1/2, Union Tract 46 1/2, United Gas Imp 89 1/2.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £130, futures £126, electro £141. No sales. Spot tin £191, up £3 10s; futures £192, up £3 5s; Straits £191 10s, up £3 10s. Sales spot tin 40, futures 210 tons. Spot lead £30 10, futures £29 10s; spot spelter £47, futures spelter £44.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Wednesday probably fair; rising temperature; moderate, variable winds.

For New England: Probably fair tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 15.10 a. m. 16.12 noon 20

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 8.0; New Orleans 10.0; Buffalo 14.0; New York 10.0; Chicago 12.0; Philadelphia 12.0; Cincinnati 10.0; Pittsburgh 10.0; Denver 10.0; Portland, Me. 10.0; Des Moines 10.0; Portland, Ore. 10.0; Jacksonville 10.0; San Francisco 10.0; Kansas City 10.0; St. Louis 10.0; San Antonio 10.0; Washington 10.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:07; High water, 8:44; 11 a. m. 11:35 p. m. Length of day, 9:39; New moon, 2:40 a. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:16 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	73	75	73	75
Alaska Gold	9 1/2	10 1/4	9 1/2	10 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Allis-Chalm.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Allis-Chalm.	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Am Ag Chem	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Am A Chem	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
Am B Sugar	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
Am Can.	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Am Can pf.	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4
Am Car Fr.	68	68 1/2	68	68 1/2
Am Car Fr.	118 1/2	118 3/4	118 1/2	118 3/4
Am Cot Oil	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 3/4
Am Cot Oil pf.	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
Am Express	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/4
Am H & L	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
Am H & L pf.	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Am Ice Sec	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Am Linsced	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am Linsced pf.	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Am Loco	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Am Loco pf.	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Am Smelt	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Am Smelt pf.	117	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
Am Ssec Apf.	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Am Ssec Bpf.	98	98 1/2	98	98 1/2
Am Tel & T	126 1/2	126 3/4	126 1/2	126 3/4
Am Woolen	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Am Writ pf.	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Am Zinc	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Anacoda	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2	82 3/4
Asso Oil	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Atchison	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Atchison pf.	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
At Gulf	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/2	120 3/4
At Gulf pf.	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Bald Loco	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Balt & Ohio	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 3/4
Balt & Ohio pf.	75	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Batopilas	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Beth Steel	450	450 1/2	450	450 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	130	130 1/2	130	130 1/2
BFGoodrich	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Brook R T	81	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
Burns Bros	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Butte & Sup	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Callahan Min.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Cal Petrol	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Can Leather	89	89 1/2	89	89 1/2
Chan Motor	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
CM & St Paul	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
CM & St Paul pf.	124 1/2	124 3/4	124 1/2	124 3/4
Chi Rl & Pac	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Chi Rl & Pac pf.	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Chi & West	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
Chi & West pf.	123	123 1/2	123	123 1/2
Chile Cop	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Chino Cop	54	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
Col Fuel	47	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
Con Gas	132 1/2	132 3/4	132 1/2	132 3/4
Con Gas & El.	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Col St 1st pf.	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Corn Prod	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Cru Steel	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Cuban CSug	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Cuban CSug pf.	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
Denver pf.	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Dome Min.	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
DSS & A	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Elstort Bat	66	66 1/2	66	66 1/2
Elielstort	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Gen Electric	169	169 1/2	169	169 1/2
Gen Motors	125	125 1/2	125	125 1/2
G Motors pf.	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
Green Can	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Harv Cor pf.	114	114 1/2	114	114 1/2
Ill Central	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Inspiration	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Int Con Cor	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Int C Cor pf.	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Int Mer Mar	34	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
In Nickel	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
In Paper	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
In Paper pf.	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Kenne Cop	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Kings Co Elts	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Lack Steel	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Lee & T Ct	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Lehigh R T	78	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Long Island	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
Mackay Cos	88	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
Mackay pf.	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Max Motor	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Maxwell pf.	72	72 1/2	72	72 1/2
Max Co	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Mex Petrol	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Miami	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
Mo & K T	9	9 1/2	9	9 1/2
Mo Pac	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Mo Pac pf.	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Mo Pac wlf.	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
Mon Power	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Nat Enamel	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Nat Lead	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Nat Lead pf.	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4
Nevada Con	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
NY A Brake	150 1/2	150 3/4	150 1/2	150 3/4
NY Central	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
N C & St L	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
N Y N H & H	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
North Am	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
O Cities Gas	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
Ont Silver	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
O & W	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Owens BotM	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Pacific Mail	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Penna	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
Perc Marq w	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Pills Co	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
Phila Coal	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Pressed St	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Press S pf.	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
Pullman	166	166 1/2	166	166 1/2
Ry Steel Sp	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Reading	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
Rdg Ist pf.	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
Repub I & S	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Rep I & S pf.	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

So Pacific	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 5/8	97 1/2
So Ry	31	31 1/4	31	31
So Ry pf	69	69 3/4	69	69 1/2
StL & SF	23	23 1/4	23	23 1/2
Studebaker	108	108 1/2	107 3/4	108 1/2
Studebck pf	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 1/2
Tenn Coal & W	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15
Texas Co	229	230	228	228
Texas Pac	17 1/4	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Tex Pland r	167 1/2	167 3/4	167 1/2	167 1/2
Third Ave	47	47	47	47
Underwood	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 1/2
Union B & P	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 1/2
U B & P new	111 1/2	112	111 1/2	111 1/2
Union Pac	144 1/4	144 1/2	143 3/4	144 1/4
United Fruit	153	153 1/2	153	153 1/2
US Realty	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
UnRySFP pf	22	22	22	22
US Rubber	60	60	60	60
US Rub pf	111	111	110 3/4	110 3/4
U S S R	63 1/4	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
U S Steel	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/4	112 3/4
U S Steel pf	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/2	120 3/4
Utah Copper	106 1/2	107 1/4	105 3/4	105 3/4
Utah S	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
W C Chem	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
W C Chem pf	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2
W I C & C	55 1/2	55 3/4	55	55 1/2
Wabash	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Wabash pf A	54 1/4	54 1/2	53 3/4	54
Wabash pf B	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/2
Wells Fargo	105 1/2	105 3/4	105	105
W Va	26 1/2	27	26 1/2	26 3/4
West Union	98 3/4	98 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Westingh	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 1/2
W & L Eistp	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/4
White Motor	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Wilson Co	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 1/2
Wilson Coal	106	105	105	103
Wills-Over	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 1/2
Woolworth	149 1/4	149 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Worth of	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

REVIVAL OF
SHOE MARKET
STILL ABSENT

Buying Largely Confined to
Men's and Boys' Grades—
Other Lines Almost Neglected—
High Prices a Factor

The anticipated revival in the local shoe trade, after the usual year-end slowing down, has not yet appeared. So far the buying has been largely confined to men's and boys' footwear. Other lines have been neglected.

Those specializing in ladies' goods, both medium and finer grades, and manufacturers say that for the first time for many months there are idle cutters.

It may be that the high cost of ladies' boots has at last reached a prohibitory level. Buyers do not seem to have the temerity to carry stocks of such footwear with the risk of change of styles and sudden freaks of fashion. The trade knows that there is a limit to what the large majority of consumers will pay, and it seems that it is now no secret because kid, gun metal and even the cabretta boots have lost their market values in districts which formerly required thousands of pairs.

For the upper grades a good demand continues, but as these retail for from \$10 and \$20 a pair, it can be seen that there are a very large number of persons who couldn't buy them if they would, and many who would not if they could.

Facing such a situation, with well-equipped factories on their hands, manufacturers turn their attention to some worthy substitutes; hence the reason why sample rooms are filled with fabric footwear to the elimination in many cases of the popular lines of leather goods.

The loss of trade to the kid market must be great, and although it is not perceptible at present will no doubt be the cause of some solicitude on the part of the dealers. In fact, prices have softened a bit already, but it will need a sharp, decisive drop in that market before kid boots can be produced at prices which will attract the attention of the masses. Kid stock is practically worthless without a demand, therefore, in proportion to its needlessness is its value.

Creating new styles seems to be at a standstill. Perhaps merchants have enough to think about without concerning themselves over additional attractions. Furthermore, nothing new is needed because never in the history of the shoe business has perfection in footwear from the child's sizes, up to the men's, been so near as it is today.

Considering prices, the demand for men's fine shoes is satisfactory. In this grade is the cowboy, long-legged boot, priced two years at \$52 a dozen, and now selling at \$88. The medium lines of shoes follow in proportion, and reports show that all factories are well stocked with business.

Concerning the plants given over to the making of workmen's serviceable goods, there are enough orders booked to keep them busy for weeks to come.

Prices are firm, although it is hinted that they are no higher, which, with other things a keen observer might detect, would justify an inference that it is not so decidedly a seller's market as it has been for a year or more. Boys' shoes of the same grades are a little different in this regard, for they are not only strong in price, but have an upward trend accountable by the fact that manufacturers have not been inclined to follow the leather market so closely as have those making men's goods. The sale of boys' shoes the past three weeks has been exceptional, with many good-sized orders in prospect.

To sum up the shoe situation in a broad way, it may be said that conditions are good in the men's, boys' and youths' section, with a hope that orders for ladies', misses' and children's will soon be forthcoming. It should not be inferred from this that factories making the lighter grades of shoes are not busy because they are exceedingly so, but orders for the future are what these manufacturers would like to see.

There is little business being done in the packer line, but prices obtained for small lots show nothing definite. Inquirers are on the increase, but it takes something more than that for the trade to get a line on values.

Packers have expressed confidence that manufacturers soon would be buying leather again. Therefore, tanners would naturally turn toward the hide market and pay the asking prices with no serious protestations. Shoe merchants are doing no such thing; their wants are not so urgent as they themselves hoped for, and the outlook, therefore, is not at all promising from a domestic viewpoint. Packers will get little to encourage them.

The packers are as patient as they are potent, but when receipts keep coming and with sales for the past five weeks the smallest recorded for many years, this market must soon break of its own weight, because the bulk of hides in storage is of winter quality and those for the next two months will be even worse, trading should begin very soon with a reduced range of prices or business will hardly go beyond obligatory buying.

The kill is small, in fact, more so than usual at this time of the year, but even so packers hold large unsold stocks, a condition undesirable in the extreme. Therefore, a start to unload is expected at any time.

However, tanners would like to see the packers show their hand, reestablish

lish trading, and give the market some idea of how things stand. Apparently packers must take the initiative. Tanners appear to be a unit when it comes to waiting.

The future, therefore, thus far is under a cloud, and little can be predicted as to just what will be revealed when that cloud is rolled away. That there will be concessions none of the buyers have doubts, but there is still the war to reckon with. What appears certain today may quickly vanish under the demands which the foreign nations may make, and thereby force stocks down and prices up. With this tremendous factor hanging over the leather market, tanners have nothing sure to base contracts upon.

Sole leather is holding strong at last quotations. No doubt, the foreign orders, now practically located, have helped to keep the market firm because they were somewhat scattered.

Hemlock sole is selling fairly well among the domestic buyers, so with back orders and a foreign demand good, though spasmodic, No. 1 hemlock is strong at 57 cents. Tanners of union sole leather say that a much better business is now being done, and, although it is unsteady, the improvement is of a permanent character.

Bringing 80 cents and upward according to specified wants. Oak sole is quiet, partly because buyers avoid it if possible on account of the prices, which run from 86 to 88 cents for backs, with bends quoted at 94 cents. These are pretty high prices for buyers who have been expecting a noticeable drop. Nevertheless, business is being done on this basis.

The calfskin market is shrouded with uncertainties at present. Buyers are extremely conservative. A determination to use their stock clean, before looking for more, seems to be the rule of those making calf footwear.

This occasions a dull business at the tannery end, and has had a depressing effect upon some of the higher prices. Buyers are entirely immune from criticism for the excessive figures recorded during 1916. Factories were doing a record business and the apprehension of being short of stock urged them on to placing contracts larger than were necessary. This brought about a greater shortage of calfskins than would have been the case if buying had been of the usual character. However, the market needs only a normal activity to bring prices more on a parity with the cost of raw stock. The scarcity of foreign skins was but temporarily relieved by a late importation, so practically that market remains as before reported.

Side upper leather is moving toward a better business. There is more genuine inquiry and at times it seems as if the dull spell were over. Prices might be dropped a little to buyers coming before the resumption of activity, but the mere asking for quotations brings out the December prices. The situation is so generally quiet that comments on the different grades would convey little information worth while, but another week may give a different phase to the situation.

It is strange how dealers in glazed kid can maintain the prices under the pressure of a light domestic demand. Just how much of a feature the foreign trade may be, home buyers don't know, but the situation in these parts is dull enough to reduce prices, and give the medium grades of footwear the opportunity which they have so long waited. A fairly good black skin was offered at 45 cents last week, then quotations ran up to 60 cents and 70 cents, with fancy skins hovering around \$1. Such figures shut out the bulk of the shoe men whose trade was built up when glazed kid could be bought from 10 cents to 20 cents a foot. Such prices may prevail again, but they appear a great way off at present.

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WHY U. S. RUBBER
CO. IS IN NEED
OF MORE CAPITAL

Growth of Concern Through Acquisition of New Subsidiaries and Increased Business

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a special meeting of United States Rubber directors a special meeting of stockholders was called for Feb. 14 to confirm action of directors for issue of \$60,000,000 of bonds.

Special meeting of stockholders of Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has also been called for Feb. 14 to act on general plan for a comprehensive bond issue. The Rubber Goods Company is a subsidiary of the United States Rubber Company.

The two special meetings of stockholders will also take action on proposed acquisition by the companies of plants and properties of which they already own all or substantially all of the capital stock.

President Colt of United States Rubber Company has the following to say to stockholders: "Referring to accompanying notice of special meeting of stockholders, I deem it proper to outline some of the reasons which make such action desirable. Growth of the company, through acquisition of additional subsidiaries and through increase in volume of business has involved a corresponding need for additional capital. This will be appreciated when it is realized that sales of the company and its present subsidiaries amounted for the year 1916 to nearly five times as much as sales of the company and its then subsidiaries for fiscal year ending March 31, 1902.

"Additional capital required has been obtained in part by increasing capital stock, but more largely through increase in its indebtedness, both funded and floating.

"Considerable floating indebtedness now amounts to about \$25,000,000. Under normal conditions refunding of bonded debt might have been postponed until 1918.

"It is, however, deemed more prudent to take advantage of present favorable conditions for placing securities and to refund now, and in so doing to provide likewise for floating debt rather than to delay the whole matter with possibility of later encountering conditions less favorable.

"As of Oct. 31, 1916, after allowing for the next amount receivable on the proposed \$60,000,000 of bonds, the company had actually on hand consolidated net quick assets nearly \$10,000,000 in excess of proposed mortgage requirements affecting dividends on common stock. The company's earnings for 1917 should be fully as large as those for 1916, which amounted to nearly double the preferred dividend requirements for that year."

PACIFIC MILLS
GOOD BUSINESS

Pacific Mills in 1916 enjoyed exceptional business. During the six months to Dec. 30 net sales amounted to \$13,878,232, while net profits reached the creditable total of \$1,534,217.

For the entire fiscal 12 months to the close of December the company made net sales of \$27,795,776 compared with \$18,678,000 in all of 1915. Net profits for the year reached the new high figures of \$2,749,774 compared with \$1,784,046 in 1915 and only \$681,155 in 1914, which covered a period of depression and starting of the war.

Pacific Mills is now paying dividends of 8 per cent and on the basis of 1916 results earned more than 22 per cent for its stock after allowing for adequate depreciation.

REPORT AS TO
COTTON GINNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cotton ginned from the 1916 crop prior to Jan. 16, 1917, amounted to 11,147,113 bales (counting round as half bales) compared with 10,751,990 bales for 1916 and 14,915,850 for 1915, according to a report by the Census Bureau today. Round bales included this year numbered 189,004, compared with 106,968 in 1916, and 50,342 in 1915.

Sea Island cotton included totaled 115,463 bales, compared with 90,671 in 1916 and 79,515 in 1914. Of the 1916 crop 79.1 per cent had been ginned up to Jan. 16, 1917. Last year 93.8 per cent had been ginned up to this period.

EQUITABLE TRUST
STOCK INCREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Equitable Trust Company a recommendation to increase capital stock of the company from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 by the issue of 30,000 shares of stock at a par value of \$100 per share was unanimously approved. The new stock will be offered to stockholders at \$150 a share and payments on subscriptions will be due on or before March 1.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—The gas sales of the Consolidated Gas Company increased during the year 1916 as compared with the previous year 615,301,300 cubic feet, or 3.92 per cent. In 1915 there had been a decrease in gas sales of 5.02 per cent compared with the previous year.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows: Cash \$2,511,699.

The report for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

1916 1915

Gas earnings \$2,086,866 \$2,376,753

Total earnings 3,217,512 3,522,220

Surplus after dividends 1,667,309 1,765,244

Dividends for the year at the rate of 7 per cent amounted to \$987,155.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hart, Schaffner & Marx, clothing makers, reports for the year ended Nov. 30, 1916, net profits of \$1,792,002, an increase of \$604,497.

AUSTRALIA'S
BIG SALES TO
GREAT BRITAIN

Quantities of Wool and Wheat, Estimated as Worth £48,000,000, Will Change Hands and Steel May Follow

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia—Prior to the war the sale of immense quantities of wool and wheat—estimated unofficially at £48,000,000—to Great Britain, and the decision to export half of Australia's output of steel to assist in winning the war, would have aroused the keenest interest and excitement. Today the nation accepts soberly each new development. It has almost lost the capacity for surprise.

Three million tons of wheat, comprising the unsold balance of the old grain crop and a majority of the new, has been bought by Great Britain at 4s. 9d. a bushel, free on board. This exchange of 112,000,000 bushels of wheat for about £27,000,000 will mean the dispatch of a huge fleet of carriers to the Commonwealth, and in addition, the wool, meat and steel cargoes will greatly add to the freight problem now before the British Admiralty.

The benefit to the grower may be judged by the figures made public by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Federal Statistician, who estimated that the average declared value of Australian wheat at the port of shipment in the 10 years ended 1914-15 ranged from 3s. 3d. a bushel in 1906 to 4s. 2d. a bushel in 1910. The greatest quantity exported in any one year in that period was 64,000,000 bushels, at an average price of 3s. 6d. a bushel.

Retaining sufficient wheat to carry Australia through 1917 and into 1918, in case the next crop is short, also 4,000,000 bushels for Africa, 4,000,000 for the East, and 2,000,000 for Peru, it is estimated that Australia will have available for sale to Great Britain 3,325,300 tons. The estimate of the new crop at 112,000,000 bushels may be altered, however, by the prevalence of rust in portion of the New South Wales wheat, as the result of recent heavy rainfalls.

If the Imperial Government is able to carry out its expressed intention to move 600,000 tons of wheat every 30 days, it is probable that the first projected payment of 2s. 6d. a bushel to the former will be increased.

Immediately following the details of the wheat sale came the announcement by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, that the Commonwealth Government, acting on behalf of the Imperial Government, would acquire the whole of the merino and crossbred wool clip in Australia, at the rate of 15½d. a pound for greasy wool; wool sold under the hammer before Nov. 23, 1916, was excluded from the purchase. Sheepskins would be acquired in the same way as the wool.

From the price stated, which is estimated at 55 per cent above rates ruling before the war, must be deducted the selling brokers' charges, which will be on the same basis as usual. The arrangements regarding advances to the owners of wool are not yet definitely known.

Accepting the estimate published in the press of about 1,680,000 bales available for export and deducting 516,000 bales which have been already sold, the wool remaining to be taken by the Government will be 1,168,000 bales. Averaging the weight of a bale at 300 pounds and the net price at 15d. a pound, the proceeds would be about £21,000,000. If the British Government does not require all the wool acquired the residue will be sold and should the price obtained be above that at which the wool was acquired, the profit will be divided between the two governments.

The statement by Senator G. F. Pearce that Australia was offering half its production of iron and steel to Great Britain came appropriately at the end of motion pictures illustrating munition making.

At first the announcement was not well received by the workers, who apprehended that it meant a reduction in Australian manufactures and a large increase in unemployment. Mr. Hughes, however, put the matter in a new light by assuring the House of Representatives that the proposal of the Ministry was to provide the Imperial Government with steel rails and fishplates which were to be manufactured in Australia.

Mr. Hughes stated that the total steel production of Australia for the six months ending June 30, 1917, was expected to be 121,000 tons, of which 50,000 tons would be made available for export, leaving 61,000 tons for Australian use. These figures did not include 10,000 tons of round mild steel for munition purposes, which had been ordered in September, 1916, by the British Ministry of Munitions. The outcome of the negotiations is awaited.

INLAND STEEL'S
NEW STOCK PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Shareholders of Inland Steel Company will meet Jan. 30, to vote on proposition to exchange 24½ shares of new stock for one share of the present stock outstanding. It is expected new stock will be placed on an 8 per cent annual basis. New steel plants going in will give Inland Steel Company a capacity of 1,000,000 tons steel annually. Company will start its third new blast furnace some time next month.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 76½c, off ¼c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 37 3-64d, off 1-16d.

SHOE BUYERS
Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 23

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—C. F. Snow of Smith Her-
rick Shoe Co.; Essex.
Charleston, S. C.—Louis Karsch; U. S.
Chicago—J. F. Murphy of Chicago Mail
Order House; Essex.
Chicago—Phil Kart of Montgomery, Ward
& Co.; Essex.
Chicago—Thomas Webster of Montgomery,
Ward & Co.; Thorne.
Chillicothe—A. E. Culter of Culter &
Sons; U. S.
Clarkburg, W. Va.—G. P. Leatherbury of
Leatherbury Shoe Co.; Tour.
Cleveland—C. E. Petot and H. D. Wait;
U. S.
Cleveland—W. F. Lyon of Cady Iveson
Shoe Co.; Tour.
Denver—J. R. Noble of Golden Eagle
Dry Goods Co.; Essex.
Denver—M. D. Goldman of Golden Eagle
Dry Goods Co.; Copley Plaza.
Duluth—J. H. Murray of Northern Shoe
Co.; U. S.
Evanston—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe
Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—D. T. Patton of Grand
Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox.
Grand Rapids—S. Krause of Hilde Krause
Shoe Co.; Tour.
Kansas City—R. P. Alderson and A. G.
Ellett of Ellett, Kendall Shoe Co.;
U. S.
Knobloch—H. B. Hill and J. H. Ander-
son of Anderson Dulin Varnel Co.;
Essex.
Little Rock—J. L. Landauer; Copley
Place.
Lynchburg—W. C. Goode of Craddock
Terry & Co.; Lenox.
Milwaukee—C. J. Bollman of the Schuster
Stores; Thorne.
Milwaukee—R. N. Fitcher of Fitcher Shoe
Co.; Parker House.
Mobile, Ala.—J. S. Simon; U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—L. M. Hollins of Hol-
lins Son & Co.; U. S.
Newark, N. J.—Mrs. L. Rosenstein; Essex.
New Orleans—Ed Levy; Essex.
New Orleans—W. H. Hogan of Boston
Shoe Store; Adams.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J.
Martinez & Bro.; Tour.
New York—B. Cohen of Standard Mail
Order House; Essex.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National
Cloak & Suit House; Essex.
Omaha—George W. Karl; Adams.
Philadelphia—George De Cou of De Cou
Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—G. P. Grieb of J. G. Grieb
& Son; Essex.
Philadelphia—M. Martin; U. S.
Philadelphia—M. F. Register of Litt Bros.;
Essex.
Pittsburgh—B. F. Purviance of Purviance
& Blackmore; Adams.
Pittsburgh—Harvey Childs of H. Childs
& Co.; 84 Lincoln St.
Plaquemine, La.—M. Fillman; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. J. and R. G. Fithian
of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Copley
Place.
Porto Rico—J. B. Alvarez; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Covas, of Homar, Colam
& Co.; U. S.
Rockford, Neb.—O. S. Krause; U. S.
Rome, N. Y.—S. Birney; U. S.
Sacramento—E. P. Reedy of Westminster,
Lubin & Co.; Avery.
Salt Lake City—A. Young of Zion Coop-
erative Mercantile Institute; Parker
House.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Wil-
liams Harvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—D. L. Benson of Cahn
& Nicholas; U. S.
San Francisco—H. N. Grossman of The
Emporium; U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—J. Novas; U. S.
Scranton—H. H. Klein of D. Klein &
Sons; U. S.
St. Joseph—C. A. Battreal of Battreal
Shoe Co.; Copley Place.
St. Louis—A. M. Roblee; Essex.
St. Louis—E. P. Vinsonhaler; Essex.
St. Louis—William McDonough of James
Clark Leather Company; Tour.
St. Paul—C. J. Miss of G. Gotzian; Ad-
ams.
Toledo—H. N. Entine of Boston Shoe
Shop; U. S.
Toledo—J. F. Cummins of R. H. Lane
Shoe Co.; U. S.
Waco, Tex.—H. Kahn of Leon Kahn
Shoe Co.; Essex.
Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. and George
Greene of Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.
York—C. J. Wallace of Wallace & Son;
Avery.

Chicago—Phil Kart of Montgomery, Ward
& Co.; Essex.
Chicago—Thomas Webster of Montgomery,
Ward & Co.; Thorne.
Chillicothe—A. E. Culter of Culter &
Sons; U. S.
Clarkburg, W. Va.—G. P. Leatherbury of
Leatherbury Shoe Co.; Tour.
Cleveland—C. E. Petot and H. D. Wait;
U. S.
Cleveland—W. F. Lyon of Cady Iveson
Shoe Co.; Tour.
Denver—J. R. Noble of Golden Eagle
Dry Goods Co.; Essex.
Denver—M. D. Goldman of Golden Eagle
Dry Goods Co.; Copley Plaza.
Duluth—J. H. Murray of Northern Shoe
Co.; U. S.
Evanston—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe
Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—D. T. Patton of Grand
Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox.
Grand Rapids—S. Krause of Hilde Krause
Shoe Co.; Tour.
Kansas City—R. P. Alderson and A. G.
Ellett of Ellett, Kendall Shoe Co.;
U. S.
Knobloch—H. B. Hill and J. H. Ander-
son of Anderson Dulin Varnel Co.;
Essex.
Little Rock—J. L. Landauer; Copley
Place.
Lynchburg—W. C. Goode of Craddock
Terry & Co.; Lenox.
Milwaukee—C. J. Bollman of the Schuster
Stores; Thorne.
Milwaukee—R. N. Fitcher of Fitcher Shoe
Co.; Parker House.
Mobile, Ala.—J. S. Simon; U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—L. M. Hollins of Hol-
lins Son & Co.; U. S.
Newark, N. J.—Mrs. L. Rosenstein; Essex.
New Orleans—Ed Levy; Essex.
New Orleans—W. H. Hogan of Boston
Shoe Store; Adams.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J.
Martinez & Bro.; Tour.
New York—B. Cohen of Standard Mail
Order House; Essex.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National
Cloak & Suit House; Essex.
Omaha—George W. Karl; Adams.
Philadelphia—George De Cou of De Cou
Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—G. P. Grieb of J. G. Grieb
& Son; Essex.
Philadelphia—M. Martin; U. S.
Philadelphia—M. F. Register of Litt Bros.;
Essex.
Pittsburgh—B. F. Purviance of Purviance
& Blackmore; Adams.
Pittsburgh—Harvey Childs of H. Childs
& Co.; 84 Lincoln St.
Plaquemine, La.—M. Fillman; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. J. and R. G. Fithian
of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Copley
Place.
Porto Rico—J. B. Alvarez; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Covas, of Homar, Colam
& Co.; U. S.
Rockford, Neb.—O. S. Krause; U. S.
Rome, N. Y.—S. Birney; U. S.
Sacramento—E. P. Reedy of Westminster,
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San Francisco—Chester Williams of Wil-
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San Francisco—D. L. Benson of Cahn
& Nicholas; U. S.
San Francisco—H. N. Grossman of The
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St. Louis—A. M. Roblee; Essex.
St. Louis—E. P. Vinsonhaler; Essex.
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Clark Leather Company; Tour.
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Waco, Tex.—H. Kahn of Leon Kahn
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Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. and George
Greene of Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.
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Chicago—Phil Kart of Montgomery, Ward
& Co.; Essex.
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Ward & Co.; Thorne.
Chillicothe—A. E. Culter of Culter &
Sons; U. S.
Clarkburg, W. Va.—G. P. Leatherbury of
Leatherbury Shoe Co.; Tour.
Cleveland—C. E. Petot and H. D. Wait;
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Duluth—J. H. Murray of Northern Shoe
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Grand Rapids—D. T. Patton of Grand
Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox.
Grand Rapids—S. Krause of Hilde Krause
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Kansas City—R. P. Alderson and A. G.
Ellett of Ellett, Kendall Shoe Co.;
U. S.
Knobloch—H. B. Hill and J. H. Ander-
son of Anderson Dulin Varnel Co.;
Essex.
Little Rock—J. L. Landauer; Copley
Place.
Lynchburg—W. C. Goode of Craddock
Terry & Co.; Lenox.
Milwaukee—C. J. Bollman of the Schuster
Stores; Thorne.
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Co.; Parker House.
Mobile, Ala.—J. S. Simon; U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—L. M. Hollins of Hol-
lins Son & Co.; U. S.
Newark, N. J.—Mrs. L. Rosenstein; Essex.
New Orleans—Ed Levy; Essex.
New Orleans—W. H. Hogan of Boston
Shoe Store; Adams.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J.
Martinez & Bro.; Tour.
New York—B. Cohen of Standard Mail

Financially, the season was not entirely successful. It is said the men behind the team lost between \$4000 and \$5000. The top price asked for the club is said to be \$27,000.

OIL LAW IN INDIANA ATTACKED
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Suit was
filed in the federal court a few days
since, says the News, asking the court
to declare unconstitutional the Indiana
state oil inspection law—that bul-
wark of any political machine that
may be in the control of the State.

eisenring. 1000-Yard Run—Richard-
 son Bronson, L. L. Marshall, H. C.
 Kolfe. High Jump—T. C. Roddman, C.
 Gifford, T. N. St. Hill. Hurer Mile—
 W. Overton. Freshman Relay—
 Fargo Balliett, C. R. W. Smith, F. G.
 Thompson, W. T. Baird Jr., Evans
 Woolen Jr., J. M. Roche, E. C. Atkins,
 W. Snurr.

WHITTED WITH FRATERNITY
DURHAM, N. C.—George Whitted, star outfielder of the Philadelphia Nationals, says he is ready to strike with the Baseball Players Fraternity. He refuses to sign his contract.

Helic's feat and registered fairly easy victories. Morton, playing on the Hibernian's inclosure, won 4 to 2; the Rangers, at home to Airdrieonians, won by three clear goals; and Kilmarnock were successful at Dundee 2 to 0. There were three drawn games. Third Lanark shared the two goals with Hearts, and Raith and Clyde played

The feature of the evening was the establishment of a world's Boston record. B. C. Tileston of the Colonial Club reached the three-string total of 426 in a league match. This bettered the previous world's record of 412 held by Dr. E. E. House of the Colonial Club, which was established last year.

second baseman with the Chicago Nationals," advised President C. H. Weeghman Monday that he is not in sympathy with the threat of D. L. Fultz, president of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, to call a strike. Doyle is a member of the fraternity, but asserts he will report Feb. 20 for the spring training trip.

GERMAN PAPER AGAIN RAISES/ DANUBE QUESTION

Frankfort Journal Urges Discussion of Subject Now "Rumania Is Accounted For"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FRANKFORT, Germany.—The Frankfurter Zeitung devoted a recent leading article to a plea for the resumption of the discussion of the Danube question now that Rumania had been accounted for. It is a question, it wrote, which constitutes one of the great legal, political, economic and technical problems of the new Europe, and one which acquired fresh prominence when the gratifying results of the Serbian campaign began to appear. Between that period and the declaration of war by Rumania the importance of the Danube as a central European transport route, admirably suited to relieve the Austro-Hungarian and German railway systems, was apparent to all who had an opportunity of watching the stream of traffic on the great river, freed as it was from the regulations and restrictions previously imposed by obsolete conventions and treaties. The obstinacy of the stream, which erected a rocky barrier to human activity beneath the walls of the old Serbian town, was rapidly overcome by determined soldierly hands, wrote the Frankfurter paper, and the installation of a towing railway solved at one stroke the problem that the big-wigs of many capitals had regarded as insoluble, or as too costly. The miracle occurred: the Danube had at last become so navigable that it was now able to carry upstream to the allied countries of Central Europe the goods that before the war were floated down-stream to the Black Sea to reach our coasts thence by a long detour via the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

A conference of the states and towns interested was accordingly called last May to consider the problem presented, the Frankfurter Zeitung recalled, but when it finally met in Budapest the Rumanian invasion of Transylvania had already begun, the busy traffic on the river had temporarily ceased, and, in view of the situation, no definite action could be taken. Now, however, it considers the position has been greatly simplified, for Rumania's special demands and interests would always have rendered a satisfactory settlement difficult, whereas neither she nor any of her allies can now claim to have a voice in the settlement of what is purely a matter for the countries along the banks of the Danube to decide, and there is nothing now to prevent a last great regulation of the stream at the Iron Gate.

It is as well, then, in order to obviate any uncertainty in judging the entire question, or any confusion of the problems involved, continued the German organ, to differentiate between the questions raised by a better utilization of the Danube from Galatz to Regensburg, and the possibilities that would be opened up to world commerce should a group of states connected up with a new German canal system, representing a Danube-Rhine and Danube-Oder waterway dominate politically the whole Danube. The first question practically concerns economic relations that are already tangible, namely, the problem of a cheap and effective transport service for the exchange of goods between the Balkan states, Austria-Hungary and Germany; these questions have merely become more pressing in consequence of the war, and will be influenced by its outcome only in so far as the victory of the Central Powers will continue to provide them with the same strong impulse as prevails today. Hence it is entirely desirable that the various technical and judicial aspects of the question should be dealt with with energy and determination.

The second, the trans-European aspect of the Danube question was, it must be admitted, extremely obscure before Rumania ranged herself on the side of the enemy, and represented one of the most difficult complications of the idea of a permanent German-Balkan-Oriental policy. . . . Surveying matters from this point of view it is no misfortune that Rumania so severed herself from us by war that she could fall into our hands by means of our victory, and must do so if other economic and political developments are to go forward according to a certain logical necessity. For by the eventual incorporation of Rumania, or of the territories composing that kingdom, in the Central European bloc that has emerged during the war, we shall have advanced nearer, whatever form that incorporation may take, to the possibility of considering the trans-European aspect of the Danube question, the importance of the traffic from Galatz to the Black Sea, exclusively from our point of view.

This question, added the Frankfurter Zeitung, is connected, and is almost identical with the question of the domination of the Black Sea; it is therefore uncertain whether it will be solved, or merely prejudiced by the war, in which connection it is to be remembered that Russia, even if she retires behind the Pruth and evacuates the Dobruja, still remains in possession of the northernmost side of the Danube delta, the Killa, which alone of all the river's mouths is so favorably situated and so deep that it does not need to be dredged; further that only the possession, in addition, of the mouth of the Dniester would guarantee some kind of exclusive domination of the Black Sea.

However, the present situation already guarantees a sensible limitation of Russian supremacy in the Black Sea, a supremacy that it was easy to maintain against Turkey, Rumania and Bulgaria, but that cannot be retained if these three border states emerge with the Central European bloc behind them. If it is not possible for the Russian fleet to assure itself of the supremacy of the Black Sea now,

it will be able to do so still less in future against fleets relying for support on Constanza, Varna and Constantinople.

This permanent securing of our military equality, however, the Frankfurter Zeitung concluded, will also be a guarantee that we shall have the trade route of the Danube delta at our disposal from the outset without having to fight for it first. And can convey our wares to the Orient and its products to us. . . . The Danube is not exclusively German stream, and cannot become so because it traverses non-German lands. But it bears too much German water and character with it southwards to permit us to suffer a state like Russia, which threatens our existence, to exercise control of a delta that still bears the marks of a German source.

EVENTS LEADING TO THE RECENT CRISIS IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Despite the splendid stand that the Romanones Government has made against formidable hostilities and the tactical manner in which its chief has dealt with the difficult questions with which he has been confronted, there are indications, at the time of writing, that its situation is becoming dangerous, and the crises that continually occur are most threatening. The Count de Romanones is optimistic and determined, and has the continually loyal support of the Conservative leader, Senor Dato, but it would not surprise anyone if the Government were soon to fall. The best thing in its favor is the wonderfully strong and determined manner in which the Premier and some of his Ministers are dealing with enemies and obstructions in the Cortes, crushing them down with refusals and cold silences in a way that is new to Madrid politics, yet exercising perfect tact when possible.

Senor Alba, the Minister of Finance, and the Premier have just scored remarkable successes in this way. The former is experiencing much difficulty with his great finance measures, and when it became clear that the ordinary budget of 1916 could not possibly be worked through before the end of the year, the obstructionists, who wish the budget to be held up until the entire economic program of the Government, which embraces the special budget, has been discussed, became even more energetic. When the situation seemed critical Senor Alba accepted the proposition of Senor Cambo, the Catalan Regionalist and one of the most dangerous and persistent obstructionists, to this effect, and promised formally to undertake the debates in January or resign his office. This quelled the opposition for the time being, and was a skillful maneuver, but the Right became truculent again over the question of the increase of the pay of the rural clergy, which the Government flatly refuses to consider, while the Left are harassing the Cabinet over the neutrality question, and continually reminding the Government that it was promised that there should be such a discussion as was asked for before the end of the session. Pressed hard upon this promise and its nonfulfillment the Premier excused himself with the remark that in existing circumstances a resolution made one day might, however definite, be revoked 48 hours later. The extreme Left represents itself as greatly shocked at such language.

The German blockade of the Canaries is also causing the Government great difficulty, and it is said that Senor Lerroux, the Republican leader, will not be allowed to proceed with his bill for controlling the petrol supply to foreign ships, not because the Government is not entirely in sympathy with it, but because it must proceed itself in a special and careful way. Senor Lerroux, however, refuses to withdraw it. There is thus hostility to the Ministry all the way along from Right to Left, except for the center Conservatives, led by Senor Dato, who, in the name of patriotism are supporting the Government on national Liberal-Conservative lines just as the Liberals, led by the present Premier, supported the Dato Conservative Government. The present Ministry is making a great stand, but is heavily threatened by the influence of the proposed economic legislation and the war circumstances.

Meanwhile, the Germanophiles are hard at work. Their new organ, La Nacion, which recently opened a bitter and determined personal attack upon the Premier, with the avowed object of driving him out of office, says he cannot retain office now, and the reason is that he is suspect to one of the groups of the belligerents. Of course everybody knows that personally his sympathies are strongly with the Allies, but he has maintained perfect neutrality.

For 18 months I have worked in a Coalition Government with Unionist and Labor colleagues. I would like to be allowed to say how much I have admired and respected their ability and public spirit. In my own department, in particular, I have always received great help and encouragement from the wise and experienced advice of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing to him my grateful thanks for his assistance. We go forward with good heart. Let the memory of all differences be extinguished on both sides, and as we have cordially cooperated in office without thought of party, so now, under the new conditions, we will continue to work with one single idea of serving our country. I cannot ignore the news of the morning, though it would not become me now to express an opinion upon the American note. We have made war in conjunction with our Allies, and in conjunction with them only can we consider overtures or proposals of any kind. Until there has been an interchange of views between the responsible governments, I think it is prudent to refrain from any expression of opinion upon the situation which has thus been created.

LABOR DEMANDS MADE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The executive of the Trades and Labor Congress on behalf of organized labor of Canada, in an interview with Sir Robert Borden, Hon. T. W. Crothers and other members of the Government, demanded the eight-hour day for all working men in Canada, skilled and unskilled; a guarantee that there will not be industrial conscription; an increase of 50 cents a day for letter carriers; the repeal of the Lemieux Act, which they argue gives the employer undue advantage over the workmen; the establishment of agricultural credits for homesteaders; the prevention of land speculation in soldiers' settlements; taxation of all lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway and other roads which were given them as bonus upon the sale of the lands, and that the peace terms include religious and civil rights for the Jews in all countries coming under those terms.

MR. M'KENNA'S REVIEW OF THE BRITISH POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONTPOOL, Wales.—Mr. McKenna, speaking at a private meeting of the executive of the North Monmouthshire Liberal Association at Pontpool, recently, said: The resolution which you have passed pledges us to support the Government in the effective prosecution of the war. The resolution makes no changes in our view of national policy, but records our determination to continue to the end the utmost effort, the utmost sacrifice, in order to secure a victorious and permanent peace. The successful prosecution of the war not merely comes first as an object of our policy; it stands alone as our definite and unshakable resolve. The conduct of a great war is no light task. I know by experience how often a Government may be blamed for action, or want of action, when a perfect defense might be made were it not that the higher exigencies of the war impose silence. The Government must have a fair field. They must be spared hasty criticism and complaints, natural, perhaps, to some who are rendered anxious, and even irritable, by the slow progress of the war, but which, so far from helping, only hinder ministers in their task. The nation is ready for every sacrifice. Difference of opinion there may be as to the best use which can be made of our powers and resources. Varying degrees of importance may be attached to the preservation of our financial and economic strength, and the consequent form which our military effort should take. But even though such differences of opinion may exist, the Government should be given a free hand to use the powers and resources entrusted to it for the execution, in its own way, of the policy upon which it has definitely resolved.

Having referred to the great military and naval efforts of the nation during the last 2½ years, and to the simultaneous maintenance, notwithstanding the immense withdrawal from labor required by the maintenance of the armies, of national production, Mr. McKenna said: But for this energy of production it would have been impossible for us to meet the economic strain imposed upon us by the requirements of our Allies in addition to our own, and too high praise cannot be given for the daily toil of the unnamed worker who week after week, month after month, and now year after year, has labored to supply the country's needs. When I was at the Treasury there was no official return of greater interest to me than the monthly Board of Trade report of our imports and exports. The imports have to be paid for, and now, as always, the main factor in the payment is the exported goods, which are the product of our labor. In finance we have poured out our wealth to meet the joint needs of our alliance, maintaining our credit unimpaired, and after 2½ years of war, alone amongst the belligerents, we have still preserved the gold standard. There is one other matter of not less importance to which I must refer. We are fighting as a member of a great Alliance. Look back through history, and read the story of the wars in which alliances have been engaged, and where you find a parallel to the complete cordiality, unity of purpose, and harmony of execution amongst the Allies which this war has shown? In our judgments upon foreign affairs the unbroken intimacy of the relations between the Allied powers is a predominant factor which we must ever have in view, and it is a lasting tribute to the temper and ability of Lord Grey of Fallodon.

I have kept for the last the factor which underlies and animates the whole of our efforts—the national spirit and high purpose of our people. When has any statesman maintained the course and resolve of a people at a higher level, and for so long a period, as Mr. Asquith. He has been the great exponent of the national determination. In calling upon the country for the utmost sacrifices he did not spare himself. The close of his period of office synchronizes with the peace proposals of the enemy—proposals which the whole Alliance recognize as evidence of the enemy's ultimate defeat. All the little daily complaints and criticisms have done no more than ruffle the surface of the water, while the great tide of the Empire's resolution has swept on steadily under the leadership of Mr. Asquith.

For 18 months I have worked in a Coalition Government with Unionist and Labor colleagues. I would like to be allowed to say how much I have admired and respected their ability and public spirit. In my own department, in particular, I have always received great help and encouragement from the wise and experienced advice of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing to him my grateful thanks for his assistance. We go forward with good heart. Let the memory of all differences be extinguished on both sides, and as we have cordially cooperated in office without thought of party, so now, under the new conditions, we will continue to work with one single idea of serving our country. I cannot ignore the news of the morning, though it would not become me now to express an opinion upon the American note. We have made war in conjunction with our Allies, and in conjunction with them only can we consider overtures or proposals of any kind. Until there has been an interchange of views between the responsible governments, I think it is prudent to refrain from any expression of opinion upon the situation which has thus been created.

DAY OFF IN SEVEN FAVORED WORCESTER, Mass.—The commit-

tee on resolutions yesterday offered to delegates to the State convention of the American Federation of Labor a report which indorses the proposal of "one day off in seven" for all em-

ployees in the Commonwealth. Although the 300 delegates seemed to favor the resolution, they disagreed regarding the channel through which it should be sent. Michael F. Garrett of Worcester, speaking for the committee, said he thought the matter should be referred to the executive board. John J. Kearney of Boston, however, as business agent of the Cooks and Waiters' Union, contended that the matter should be settled on the convention floor, and when his motion was defeated by a vote of 89 to 113, he demanded a roll-call vote.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Super-Conductor
PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.—They have started a school of manners for Brooklyn's trolley conductors, and it has been hinted that the need of instruction in politeness, in the relations of the money-changers to the strap-hangers, is not all on one side. The patron who is so unreasonable as to expect a seat for his nickel is liable to be disgruntled when he discovers standing room only—and that on the feet of others, much of the time, instead of his own. If conductors are rude now and then, it is pleasant to see them sometimes strangely kind and patient under provocation, and affably ready to lend a hand to those in want of help.

For Standardized Ships
CHICAGO JOURNAL.—About the beginning of the war, some engineers urged that freight ships be standardized, like automobiles and freight cars. He pointed out that only a few types of cargo boat are needed, that the variations in them are mostly useless, and indicated the saving that could be effected if all were built on two or three fixed models, with interchangeable parts. Finally, he declared that this plan would give full play to the American genius for organization and mass production, and that without it we never would take our proper place among ship-building nations. The accuracy of this last statement is open to question, but the interest in ship standardization has passed beyond America. The destruction of tonnage in the war has been so great as to raise a world-wide problem. When the war ends, the world must build ships as quickly and cheaply as possible. Standardization offers the way to do this, but England, France and doubtless Germany have been adopting American methods and machinery, and will be as ready to "build ships by the mile and cut 'em off as you want 'em" as the United States. A deal of waste will have to be eliminated to make up for the waste of war. Probably the carrying of ocean freights offers as good a place for saving as any; but there is a sad loss of sentiment, of beauty and of romance in the drop from the clipper ship of two generations ago to the standardized cargo hack of the near future.

Did Women Reelect Mr. Wilson?
NEW YORK POST.—The women may have reelected Wilson, as Mr. Bryan assured the Ohio Legislature, but neither he nor anyone else can prove it. On the contrary, the one test which can be applied to his pronouncement points in the opposite direction. Illinois, owing to her peculiarity in permitting women to vote for President but not for Governor, furnishes a means of comparison afforded by no other State. Last November the Republican candidate for Governor polled 52 per cent of the total vote of 1,300,000. The Republican candidate for President polled the same percentage of a total of 2,200,000. If the addition of nearly a million women did not alter the Republican proportion of the vote, then they must have divided as the men divided, or else any difference caused by their votes must have been exactly counterbalanced by Republican men voting for Wilson or Democratic men voting for Hughes. But let Mr. Bryan glance at the Socialist percentage of the vote in Illinois. While the Democratic candidate for Governor polled 42 per cent of the total and the Socialist candidate polled 4 per cent, Wilson polled 43 per cent and Benson 3 per cent. Moreover, is there anybody who would less like to be informed that he had been defeated by men voters but pulled through by women than Woodrow Wilson?

A Negro Migration
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—The evidence collected proves that there is a large emigration of Negroes from the South to the North. A Harvard man who has been investigating the subject declares that there are at least 75,000 Negroes in Chicago, and that 15,000 of them have come there during the last few months. On account of the shortage of labor, they are being employed in quite large numbers in the packing houses, where white labor only has been employed heretofore, and at Gary, Ind., in the steel mills. It is said that over 7000 are already at work in the packing houses. Mr. Jackson, the Harvard investigator, says they average up fairly well in mental and physical ability with the whites who have sought it being used to stop the migration. It is claimed that the South is making every effort to stop this migration to the North, especially since agents have been sent there by several large corporations to get cheap labor, and getting North has been made difficult for the Negroes. Most of the Negroes have so far come from the big cities in the South. As a rule only those have found employment who are willing to engage in industrial work as common laborers. The desire to come North is spreading into the country districts, and every means is being used to stop the migration, for the very life of the South is thought to depend upon Negro labor. Northern friends of the Negroes are also opposed to it, and say that very sad conditions may result to both whites and Negroes if it is persisted in.

HOW AMERICAN NOTE IMPRESSED FRENCH JOURNAL

The Temps Takes Issue With President Wilson Over Statements in Peace Document

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Temps, one of the best known abroad of the Paris dailies, published the following editorial on the note addressed by President Wilson to the belligerent Powers: "President Wilson's note requests the adversaries to make the ends of the war and the conditions of peace known, such knowledge making it possible to consider whether an end could be put to the war. The Government of the United States in putting this question has taken every precaution in the matter of form to prevent any misunderstanding as to its character and origin. It specifies that it is not making an offer of peace—peace does not rest with the United States—nor even an offer of mediation—which might easily be refused. It adds that there is no connection between its note and that of Germany. The latter was transmitted by the United States Government in conformity with its status as a neutral power. As for the former, it expresses an idea which it had long been cogitating and which it is desirous of putting in as friendly a way as possible. Every one will be grateful for the care which it has shown in making this evident."

"But there is the gist of the note, which is more important than the language in which it is couched. And here it would seem that in its desire for peace—shared in 1914 by the peace-loving Powers who were then attacked by Germany—the Washington Cabinet is avoiding looking the problem straight in the face and taking its real meaning into consideration. Its contention is that in listening to the statements of the two belligerent groups it has been struck by the analogy between their general statements. In other words, the American note is based on the following axiom: Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg speaks of peace in very much the same way as the leading statesmen of the Entente Powers; he wishes, as they do, to insure the rights of small peoples; peace must therefore be a possibility."

"It is here that Mr. Wilson's fundamental error is seen—we have a right to say this, and we consider it our duty to do so, without in any way lacking in consideration for the Government of a great friendly nation who asks us above all things to be unequivocal. This mistake of Mr. Wilson is a long-standing one since it forms part and parcel of his constant refusal to make any pronouncement as to the initial responsibilities of the war. We repeat, this is a fundamental error, for to be able to form a judgment as to what both groups of belligerents say and think with regard to peace, can the essential fact that one of them deliberately broke the peace of the world, while the other did everything possible to preserve it, be ignored? It is evident that it cannot. But over and above this: President Wilson thinks he sees in the recent speeches of the German Chancellor for the proof that Germany declares herself respectful of the rights of small nations and intends to safeguard these rights by means of peace. In order to pass judgment on these declarations it is possible to ignore the conduct of Austria toward Serbia, or that of Germany toward Belgium? or to turn from those fresh crimes, which are even now rousing such indignation in the United States against the Belgian deportations? Is it possible, finally, to put the same value on mere words as on actions which cannot be effaced, to put confidence in statements which are, at the very same time that they are being uttered, denied by facts. It is evident that this cannot be."

"As to the unfavorable way in which war reacts on neutrals, it would be impossible not to recognize that neutrals are suffering in this way, and it is not in the power of any belligerent entirely to avoid it. But the prejudice caused to neutrals by the war is of two kinds. There are the inevitable consequences of a state of war: overhauling of cargoes at sea, blockade, prize courts, etc., on the one hand; on the other there is assassination, the violation of those laws which regulate human intercourse and international relations; the torpedoing of neutral ships, the drowning of women and children. Can a single act of this kind be imputed to the Allies? The whole world knows that it cannot. In Germany such acts are the outcome of doctrine. On sea as well as on land systematic indifference to the code elaborated by centuries of civilization underlies the direction of the war. War is being waged, as it was declared, solely by virtue of physical force. Here again is there any possible similarity between the two groups of belligerents? Evidently there is none. The United States are feeling the effects of the war. No one denies this fact. But they are suffering owing to the action of those powers who brought about the war. They cannot forget either that in the present struggle the French people, who stood at their side in the struggle for American independence, are defending the independence of France, and that it is not at the time when our forces and those of our allies, developed and created during the war, give us the promise of a righteous return for German premeditation, that we can be asked to sheathe our sword. They are aware that the war map of which Germany speaks only denotes the external and momentary outlook of the situation. They know that the German note, valueless from every point of view, is a move in the game of war, and not an act of peace. They know that the peace trap has been set for us, just as two years ago the war trap was laid, and they cannot expect

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DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL IN AUSTRALIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Although the Daylight Saving Bill introduced into the House of Representatives had its origin in the coal strike, the merit of the innovation has commended it. When the bill becomes law a day will be fixed by proclamation on which all clocks in the Commonwealth will be put back one hour, thus enabling a fuller use of daylight.

The new act will be continued in force until six months after peace is declared, and the term covered by its application will be the period between the first Sunday in October in each year and the last Sunday in March in the following year.

POST OF ADMINISTRATOR
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The position of Administrator of the Northern Territory is open at present, but an appointment is expected shortly. Dr. J. A. Gilruth, who has just completed his five years' term, is at present in Melbourne. His reappointment is considered uncertain.

WICKERSHAM WINS IN ALASKA
SEWARD, Alaska.—Election returns from the Bristol Bay district opened in Valdez gave James Wickersham, independent Republican candidate for reelection as delegate to Congress, a plurality of 34 over Charles Sulzer, Democrat.

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LIQUOR TRAFFIC CHARGE AGAINST NEW YORK ROAD
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charging that the New York Central Railroad sells liquor in dry territory "in flagrant and contemptuous disregard of law," State Superintendent William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League says the league will seek the arrest of Alfred H. Smith, president of the road, if the alleged violations of the law do not cease.

"A man of wealth and high position," says Mr. Anderson, "head of a great corporation, does more damage by violating the law than would be done by a regiment of little law breakers, and the league intends that wealthy, respectable people must square their performance with their professions, at least so far as the liquor laws are concerned. It would be futile to go after the petty offender and allow the big, powerful offender to escape, but if the influential offender has to quit, a host of the lesser ones will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly."
"The Anti-Saloon League of New York has secured legal evidence of the illicit liquor traffic carried on by the New York Central and unless it once stops the sale of liquor entirely or issues an order restricting

such sale on trains to wet territory in which alone it is lawful, making adequate provision for enforcing such order, we shall proceed against the officials of the road after one week at any time that is convenient for us. This is not short notice. The attention of the road was called to this violation of law a whole year ago, and the president has ignored three letters written to him. The other roads in the State replied and the Delaware & Hudson stopped the sale of liquor on July 1. The Pennsylvania and the New Haven do not sell liquor on their trains and the Lackawanna, the only other recognized passenger road in the State which continues the sale of liquor does not sell in New Jersey or Pennsylvania, and in New York is waiting on the New York Central, its competitor for Buffalo business."

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MELBOURNE

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Importance of the Outer Wrap

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Among the many changes which have been brought about in the realm of dress is the noticeable fact that people are now content with fewer clothes, and these are designed to do successful duty for more than one sort of occasion. The natural outcome of this is that the outer wrap, whether cloak or coat, but more particularly the former, has gradually grown in favor till, at the moment, it is quite one of the most important items of a fashionable wardrobe. The reason for this is not far to seek, for, given one of the latest developments of the wrap cloak, so entirely artistic and picturesque, it is possible, with the transparent and filmy bodices now so general, to meet any ordinary gaiety of the present winter season with perfect equanimity.

Among the latest designs emanating from the great houses there is a decided feeling for increased closeness and neatness of "line." The manner in which this latest effect is achieved, and the details which have been evolved in its process are interesting to note. For instance, in many of the new models, the shoulder line is definitely outlined with either a separate yoke drapery fastening invisibly on one shoulder, or with a deftly molded empiement, buttoned down closely either side of the front. This latter design, providing an opportunity for that much desired touch of originality, in one case taking the form of a most graceful drapery, half collar, half scarf, which, besides taking an altogether new and attractive line at its upper edge, is also shaped somewhat after the fashion of a monk's hood on the shoulders. The touch of originality lying in this, that instead of fastening straight and square in front—both sides meeting equally, so to speak—one side of it was tucked away under a shaped empiement, the upstanding end at the other side coming slightly across the front.

Pockets, as well as being useful additions to any garment, can apparently never be wrong whatever the size, shape or manner in which they are presented. Generally they are attached loosely to the coat at either corner, seemingly being cut much wider than is necessary, so that the center falls away from the coat showing a brilliant lining of vivid green, or many-toned embroidery. Again flat envelope pockets of ample proportions may be slung from each opposite shoulder, in the quaintest possible manner, by means of long straps of the cloth, passing under each flap of the pocket.

One of the most radical of the newer effects is the way in which a clearer silhouette is achieved, amid the still popular straight, unconfined lines; though these no longer fall from the throat, but, as has been seen, are partly veiled by shoulder draperies, while the high enveloping line of the collar or scarf is always retained. The manner in which the general looseness of effect is being given up and an outline gained varies. Sometimes several rows of soft gauging will hold the folds at the center front and back; in others, the material is plissé where flatness is required, the rest of the coat being slightly molded, or allowed to fall straight to the hem.

The model shown in the illustration is an example of the simpler form of cloth wrap, one which can, if necessary, be worn equally well for day or evening. It is made in green velvet cloth, the attraction of its design being considerably increased by the undulating lines of seal plush, which finish every edge. A narrow "bell rope" tie of deep yellow, embroidered with tarnished gold, and lightly touched with black, serves to hold the soft collar in position when worn high round the neck. Green velvet or suede cloth is chosen for the hat, which is finished with a natty little coquarde in black and green.

Among the wraps intended more especially for evening wear, the designs are really beautiful, yet, in most cases, not too elaborate either in detail or



Designed and drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Wrap in green velvet cloth for day or evening wear

material to be equally suitable for the afternoon. New materials, such as rough canvas, and a soft kind of plush, have taken the place of the chiffon and velvet of other times, and this is bringing both hand and machine-made embroideries much to the fore. With a cloak of the new rough canvas, combining some of the characteristics of

both burnous and kimono, furniture tapestry, which can now be found in lovely colorings, is used with most excellent effect. A particularly lovely combination of color is a deep wisteria blue with a glistening, sheeny surface, like the bloom of a flower, a still deeper tone of blue showing through the design.

"As Good Fish in the Sea"

Fried Perch—Clean and bone six or eight yellow perch. Brush the fillets over with melted butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dredge with flour. Then dip in egg and roll in fine bread crumbs. Arrange in a croquette basket and fry 10 minutes in deep hot fat. The fat should not be smoking hot for the first five minutes; increase heat gradually, allowing fish to brown evenly the last five minutes of frying. Drain on soft paper, arrange on a hot serving platter, and garnish with slices of lemon dipped in chopped parsley. Serve with sauce tartare.

Baked Salmon Steaks, Stuffed With Fresh Mushrooms—Have four salmon steaks cut from the thickest part of the fish, one inch in thickness. Strew bits of salt pork fat over a fish sheet and arrange two steaks (with open ends toward the center) over the pork. Remove the stem and peel the caps of ½ pound of medium size fresh mushrooms. Melt ¼ cup of butter in a frying pan, add the mushrooms top side down, put a grating of onion juice in each cap, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cook three minutes. Dispose the caps over the steaks, dot over with bits of butter, and

sprinkle lightly with buttered cracker crumbs. Place the remaining steaks over the mushrooms, with the open ends towards the center, pour over them the juice and melted butter from the mushroom pan, and sprinkle with a thin layer of buttered cracker crumbs. Bake ½ hour in a hot oven, basting every 10 minutes with melted butter. Meanwhile chop the heels and caps of the mushrooms and cook in 2 tablespoons of butter, stirring until the butter is absorbed, then add a grating of onion juice and 1½ cups of cream. Season with salt, pepper and chopped parsley. Let simmer while the fish is baking. Dispose steaks on a serving platter and pour the sauce around them. Garnish with spray parsley and lemon. This makes a very attractive dish for a small dinner party.

Baked Bluefish—Clean a four-pound bluefish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and arrange on a well-buttered fish sheet in a dripping pan. Add ¼ cup of mushroom liquor (drained from canned mushrooms), ½ medium-sized onion, finely chopped, and 10 finely chopped button mushrooms. Add sufficient hot water to permit of basting fish with the liquor in the pan. Bake 50 minutes in a hot oven, basting every 10 minutes.

Baked Fresh Mackerel, Creole Style—Split and bone a two-pound fresh mackerel. Place the fish on a well-buttered tin fish sheet, brush over with melted butter, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Bake in the oven 15 minutes. Remove to metal platter, pour creole sauce over it, sprinkle with Parmesan cheese, return to the oven, and continue cooking 15 minutes. Garnish with thin slices of lemon dipped in chopped parsley, and sprays of parsley.

Cheese Soup

Melt and brown 4 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, add 5½ tablespoons of flour, stir until smooth and continue browning. Dilute with 3 cups of well-seasoned chicken broth (free of fat). Heat to the boiling point and add ¼ pound of Swiss cheese, cut in fine shreds. Cook until the cheese is soft, season with salt and a few grains of cayenne. Remove from the fire and add 1 egg, slightly beaten. Do not allow the soup to boil after adding the egg. Cut stale bread in ¼-inch dice, or croutons, and brown them richly in butter. Drain on brown paper, sprinkle lightly with salt, and serve hot with soup.

Breaded Mutton Chops

Trim 4 large ribs of mutton chops, Frenched, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and dredge with flour. Dip in egg and crumbs (having them well coated), then fry in deep hot fat. The fat should not be too hot for the first few minutes. Then increase the heat and fry from 6 to 8 minutes, turning once to brown them evenly. Drain on brown paper and serve.

On the List of Desserts

Citron Pudding—Wash 1 pound of butter through 2 waters, or until free from salt (or fresh, unsalted butter is best). Add 1 pound of sugar, and cream them together until very light. Beat the yolks of 18 eggs until pale and stiff (this is an old Virginia recipe, made when eggs were not held at a premium, as now!), and add them to the butter and sugar, then grate in the rind of ½ a lemon. Line pudding pans with rich pastry, shave a cup of citron very thin over the bottom, and put in the pudding ¾ of an inch deep. Bake in a moderate oven, increasing the heat as the butter rises. Try with a straw, and, when the butter leaves the straw clean, it is done—or when it stops singing. Baked in a deeper dish than this, without any citron, it is called "Chess Cake" and is delicious.

Coconut Pudding—Peel and grate 2 medium-sized coconuts. Cream together 4 ounces of fresh butter and 1 pound of sugar until light. Then stir in 1 pint of cream and the well-beaten whites of 18 eggs. (Old housekeepers used to make citron pudding and coconut pudding at the same time, if eggs were scarce.) Flavor with the grated yellow rind of lemon or essence of lemon, then stir in the grated coconut. Bake in patty pans lined with puff paste.

Boiled Custard—(A favorite Virginia dish). Four eggs, 1 quart of sweet milk, ¾ of a cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, vanilla to taste. Scald the milk. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and lay on top of the milk. When the milk is just ready to boil up, skim off the whites into a flat dish and drain off all the milk

from them. Beat the yolks until very light and pour the milk into them, stirring all the time. Wash the stew-pan clean, or put on another one, pour back the milk and eggs, and stir over a hot fire until it thickens and has reached nearly boiling point. Add ¼ teaspoon of salt, stir in the sugar, flavor with vanilla to taste, about 1 teaspoon, then pour into a bowl and lay the whites on top. It is delicious served hot or cold.

Chocolate Whipped Cream—Melt a half-square of chocolate over boiling water, and add ¼ cup of boiling water and 3 tablespoons of sugar. Cook until smooth and add ½ teaspoon of vanilla. Whip ½ cup of heavy cream, and when partly thickened, gradually whip in the chocolate mixture and continue to whip until stiff to the bottom of the bowl. Serve with plain cake.

Fruit Syllabub—Whip 1 cup of cream very stiff. Fold into it dry-whipped whites of 2 eggs, ¼ cup of blanched almonds, chopped fine, ¼ cup of candied cherries, cut into small pieces, and pulverized sugar to sweeten, 3 tablespoons. Flavor with orange juice. Toss up lightly, and serve.

Pineapple Charlotte—Soften and stir until dissolved 1½ teaspoons of powdered gelatine in the juice from half a small can of pineapple. Cut up the pineapple fruit and cut up ½ cup marshmallows into small pieces, and mix them together; then add them to the gelatine, fold in 1 pint of whipped cream, toss up lightly and serve in a bowl lined with lady fingers, or in individual glasses with a cherry on top of each.

The Card Catalogue Once More

It is very easy to misplace stray recipes, which you may have clipped from the newspaper for future reference. Some receptacle in which to keep these odd scraps of paper is absolutely necessary, and in this connection you would do well to recall the card catalogue. Its praises can hardly be too often sung.

You need not purchase a high sky-scraper chest of drawers, fitted with tiers upon tiers of catalogued cards; you may search your store-closet shelves for a neat pasteboard, wooden or metal box—a cracker box will do, if you have no other handy. Next purchase a package of from 100 to 200 nice clean cards, of exactly the same size, prepared in advance for this very purpose. Keep the whole bundle of cards in the neat box, and, whenever you happen to clip a recipe which interests you, copy it—and at once—upon one of the neat white cards and arrange it alphabetically in the box. Your supply of blank cards will then always be at the back of the box, ready for use. To effect this bit of efficiency, you need not spend long hours in learning the art of card cataloging; and the practice of this neat cataloguing habit would save many a search both in the kitchens of housewives and in busy newspaper offices, besieged with requests to repeat recipes which appeared in their pages two years ago.

Roast Beef Salad

Mix 1 cup of cold roast beef and 1 cup of cold Irish potatoes, cut into ½-inch pieces or cubes. Chop 1 small white onion and 2 firm tomatoes, drain, and add to the beef and potatoes. Season with ¼ teaspoonful red pepper, a little horse-radish and Worcestershire sauce—1 teaspoon or more of each—and marinate in French dressing ½ hour. Serve on small white cabbage leaves.

Eggplant Fritters

Cut the eggplant in halves lengthwise; then cut in slices ½ inch in thickness, crosswise. Pare and dip each slice in batter and fry a golden brown in deep hot fat. Drain and sprinkle with salt and paprika.

The Literary Agent and Her Work

"The most interesting and worth while part of the literary agent's work, it seems to me, is the feeling that he or she is helping to bring together the demand of the editor and the supply of the author. There are so many magazines looking for fresh and original work, and so many groping young writers trying to find the right market for their output, that there is keen satisfaction in doing double service in this way."

The speaker was Miss Anna Parly Paret, a broker in manuscripts, who is, as well, counselor and friend to the hordes of ambitious authors who come to her for criticism, advice, and aid in placing their stories and articles. Miss Paret, who was for 13 years on the editorial staff of Harper's Bazar, decided two years ago to devote her experience and knowledge in connection with manuscripts to the practical aid of writers.

"There could hardly be a more congenial vocation for the woman who wants to help," said Miss Paret. "New York is the mecca for all the struggling scribblers all over the country, and many of them need a go-between to tell them just where their manuscripts should go, and why they are not accepted. In the case of most rejected stories, the busy editors can do no more than send a printed slip with the returned manuscript—the familiar slip that leaves the author hopelessly at sea as to why he has failed."

"Part of the work of the manuscript broker is to give constructive criticism to the writers. Often a story has very valuable material, incorrectly handled, which needs only to be gone at from a different angle to make it acceptable. Not long ago I had an admirable story sent to me which had been the rounds of all the magazines, and had come back in each case like a homing pigeon. Its central idea was good, but it had the grave fault of a changing point of view. The story was told first from the point of view of one character, then from that of another, and intermixed with these was a third person view of the same situation. That sort of thing used to be popular in the old-fashioned novels, but nowadays a short story must keep the single eye, so to speak, it must all happen in one individual's experience or from his point of view. When this was pointed out to the author, the correction was made and the story sold at once."

"The literary agent must keep close watch of the entire field, and make herself familiar with the requirements of every publication, so far as she can. In most cases, she must know so well what certain magazines do not want that she will not make the mistake of submitting manuscripts that could never be accepted. On the other hand, I know of one magazine where editors wish to see practically everything that goes through my hands, provided it is not too obviously unsuitable. They do not want to miss anything, you see. Their staff of readers is employed for just that, and they would rather wade through piles of unsuitable manuscripts than run the risk of losing something worth while. In fact, the young writer today may feel reasonably sure that his output has had careful consideration, wherever he may send it. The editors are too keenly on the lookout for new and interesting material to slight any article that passes through their hands."

"Do you find much original material among the very inexperienced writers?" Miss Paret was asked.

"Yes, very often a young author's

Only those who know and understand America's foreign-born population can appreciate how these newcomers feel the gap between existence in the native rural communities which they have left and the city conditions into which so many of them are forced. Perhaps more keenly it is felt by the women than by the men. The men soon acquire a certain familiarity with the customs of the new country by their intercourse with bodies of men from home and from other countries; whereas the women are more timid and less social and, like all women, cling longer to traditions and customs than men do. In many cases, they have left their usual daily occupations, and find the surroundings unfavorable for taking them up in America.

For many of these women out-of-door work, and spinning and weaving within doors, were the familiar occupations. These cannot again be resumed. There is some market for hand work of this kind, but the machine-made article has largely taken its place. Yet to keep alive these first industries, to give them a chance to see the old familiar looms and spindles, and, most important of all, to give the rising generation an opportunity to get some sense of historic sequence in the development of the manufacture of fabrics which so many of the girls and boys help to make in the factories, Hull House in Chicago has gathered specimens of these old looms and spindles and placed them in their Labor Museum. In the immediate neighborhood they found four of the primitive methods of spinning with the stick spindle, which was known farther back than in those days of "Herod the King," when the "shepherds were watching their flocks by night." Besides the four kinds of primitive spinning, they discovered three distinct varieties of the same spindle in connection with the wheels. These they arranged in an historic sequence, extending from earliest times down to the factory system of today. Upon the wall of the museum is a chart, so arranged that it gives the date when the spinning wheel came in, in the Fifteenth Century, and the period in the middle of the Nineteenth Century when steam was used.

In the Hull House workshop one may see Italian and Greek women spinning with the same primitive spindle as Deborah, Miriam and Penelope used as they sat with their women spinning the wool and flax, later to be woven into the rich garments for their lords, or into beautiful altar cloths and robes.

Here, too, are the looms most commonly known in the past. The Colonial loom is the most primitive used here, and the one dating from earliest times in all countries. Lessons are given in this shop in weaving of all kinds, linen and woolen fabrics, towels, pillow covers, table spreads, dress goods and rugs. Around the room, in the order of their development, are the raw materials from which the fabrics are made, in each stage of progress. Into this museum the classes of girls in the trade industries are brought, so that they may get the sequence and the relation of the past to the present-day industries. No step is lacking to make the story complete. Not only do they get a picture of the past from which to appreciate the present development, but the fireside industries of their mothers and fathers assume new dignity to them, the part which their country has played in the development of weaving and spinning is seen, and a sense of continuity in their work established, which the present system of piece-work in all lines of industry is so rapidly destroying in the rising generation. This sense of continuity, the relation of past and present, in art and industry, lends new meaning to history, and must open their eyes to the interrelation of all art and help more quickly to bring about an understanding of universal relationship and interdependence.

No work could be more in line with the aim of Miss Addams than such work as is being done in this museum of labor. There are classes in pottery, metal work, enamel, and wood-carving, to which the boys and girls, men and women, flock, eager to take advantage of a chance to learn under instructors, some born abroad, who are experts in their work. Allied with this museum and its classes is the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society, which was organized at Hull House. Many of the artists live at Hull House, and find in the surrounding Italian quarter many of the conditions and much of the atmosphere of the famous "Quarter" of Paris. Growing out of this society are the Hull House shops. There is weaving taught by a native Danish woman, who well remembers her own childhood in Denmark—all the scenes so familiar to the rural districts where the flax and wool are spun and woven. Italian women assist her. Bookbinding is also taught. These shops are self-supporting, or

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A New Household Account Book

A new account book for the housewife, by which she can apportion off her income in advance, and then keep an itemized account of the way her expenditures check up with the budget, has recently been issued by the committee on budgets of the American Home Economics Association.

As an aid to those who find it hard to keep track of their expenses, the book is so arranged that it can be balanced every week. There is a separate column for rent and house repairs, another for fuel, light, laundry, cleaning supplies, and still another for house furnishings. Food, instead of being placed without classification in one account, is divided into six: (1) meat, fish, eggs, milk, nuts, lentils, and so on; (2) fruit and vegetables; (3) flour, meal, rice, cereals; (4) butter, bacon, salt pork, and so on; (5) sugar, sirup, honey; (6) salt, spices. There are separate columns for personal expenses—clothing, carfare, lunch, recreation, education—of each member of the household.

The introduction to the book has careful instructions how to use it.

The Modern Show Room

The display rooms for beautiful gowns and hats, in the average large establishment, are undergoing as great a transformation as could well be imagined. The interior decorator is now called in for expert service in arranging these little salons; and whereas swinging racks of garments used to be displayed in such profusion as to bewilder the shopper, she now sits in a charming room and has one costume after another worn past her chair by a pretty model.

A show room that has just been completed in New York City has the woodwork finished to resemble the silvery gray of driftwood. Sand loam has been blasted into the wood in such a way as to produce the natural effect of water-marked and windblown driftwood. Italian architecture is used, and the hangings are of a rich dull blue brocade ornamented with peacocks. A high arched door is used as the entrance for the mannequins. The chairs, of a simple Italian design, are of the driftwood, the seats being covered with a dull blue velvet, with a carpet to match. The lighting is very soft, the principal light being diffused from an old Italian lantern suspended from the ceiling by silk cords. At one end of the room stands a quaint clothes rack, fashioned after an old Italian piece. This rack is used for visitors' outer garments, not for the costumes to be exhibited.

To Clean Hearthstone

When whitening a hearth or step, dip the cloth in a drop of milk and rub over after applying the hearthstone; this prevents the white from coming off.

ders for their work coming from all over the country.

The instructor in charge of the weaving told the writer, in her picturesque English, that while many of the neighborhood come in to learn and many more of the newcomers enter the shop and are pleased to see the old familiar instruments, left behind in the old country, yet for the majority of the foreign children the work is not attractive. Their great wish is to become like American girls and learn as rapidly as possible the ways of Americans. But for the way the museum is being used by the instructors in modern trades and industries to teach historic sequence, the shops to them would mean little. As strange as it may seem, the American women of leisure are in large numbers, her pupils. They are setting up the pretty Colonial loom in their homes, and many of them are making linen for bed covers, table runners, even dresses, and some are learning tapestry weaving as a change from lace-making.

It is, as the instructor pointed out, similar to conditions among the nobility in Europe. Queens and ladies of rank there make the robes and tapestries for state occasions. Today, in Copenhagen, the great ladies are weaving the tapestries for the walls of the new town hall, and so it has always been. Only the rich have the leisure these days for weaving and spinning. Yet none the less will this great work, not alone in this famous settlement of Hull House, but in other institutions of a like nature, tend to preserve to future generations these old fireside industries, which the whirl of modern machinery has threatened to relegate to the curiosity shops and museums. There is an element of repose and quiet envying these looms and spindles that needs to be brought back into our modern existence. Such a work is this Labor Museum doing for us.

Not alone weaving and spinning, the oldest known fireside industries, but other household activities are given a sequent display. The domestic economy classes may here see the primitive kitchen of early times, with a fairly complete array of household implements and methods of cooking that show the evolution of housewifery to the present day. Not of one country alone is this given, but, like everything else which Hull House attempts to do, always the universal relations are kept in thought, so that kitchens and implements of various nations are shown. The art students could have no greater lesson in the universal relation of all arts and crafts than in this correlative teaching. All labor at once takes on a dignity and a meaning that enable people to realize that history is far more truly told in the study of industry than in that of battles and heroes of war.

Orange Baskets

With a small sharp knife, carefully cut large oranges in the shape of baskets with handles; and remove the pulp inside. Tie sprays of any small white flower on the handles with green baby ribbon. Fill the baskets with chicken salad, put mayonnaise on top of salad, and place baskets on fresh crisp green leaves. (Grape leaves are especially attractive.)

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THE HOME FORUM

Live and Let Live

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE most that a man can really do in life is to live. This is self-evident, but even so it is helpful in human experience to be reminded of this axiomatic truth, for when it is carefully considered it reveals new and untold possibilities. To live indeed it is, of course, necessary to understand clearly what life really is. This also involves getting rid of the fancies which deceive mortals into believing that life is what it is not. For instance, we occasionally hear the remark, "We have only to live once, so we might as well enjoy ourselves." In this statement is re-echoed the false concept of life and enjoyment expressed in that oft-repeated refrain, chanted by mortals as they drift dreamily downward with the current of carnal consciousness: "Let us eat and drink; for tomorrow we die."

In reality man has but one life, but this one life is Spirit, God, and Life is therefore spiritual and eternal. Thus the real man, made in the image and likeness of God, that is, of divine Life, has "neither beginning of days, nor end of life." Knowledge of the fact that man continues to live throughout all eternity, removes the false beliefs, and with them the discordant conditions, which would seem to limit life and real enjoyment at this present time. It is obvious that since Life is eternal, it is not confined to the period between birth and death. Furthermore it is plain that material misadventures can contribute nothing to actual living, since Life is Spirit. Mrs. Eddy sounds through-out her writings a clarion note, which is awakening slumbering thought to the grand realities of Life. In the Christian Science textbook she writes: "Life is, always has been, and ever will be independent of matter; for Life is God, and man is the idea of God, not formed materially but spiritually, and not subject to decay and dust." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 200.)

This true idea of Life lends a new and higher meaning to the familiar proverb, "Live and let live." It destroys the false belief that Life consists in the abundance of material things which a mortal seems to possess or by which he is possessed. It strikes at the very root of the injustice practiced by some corporations, trusts, and combines, as well as by some nations and some individuals, in

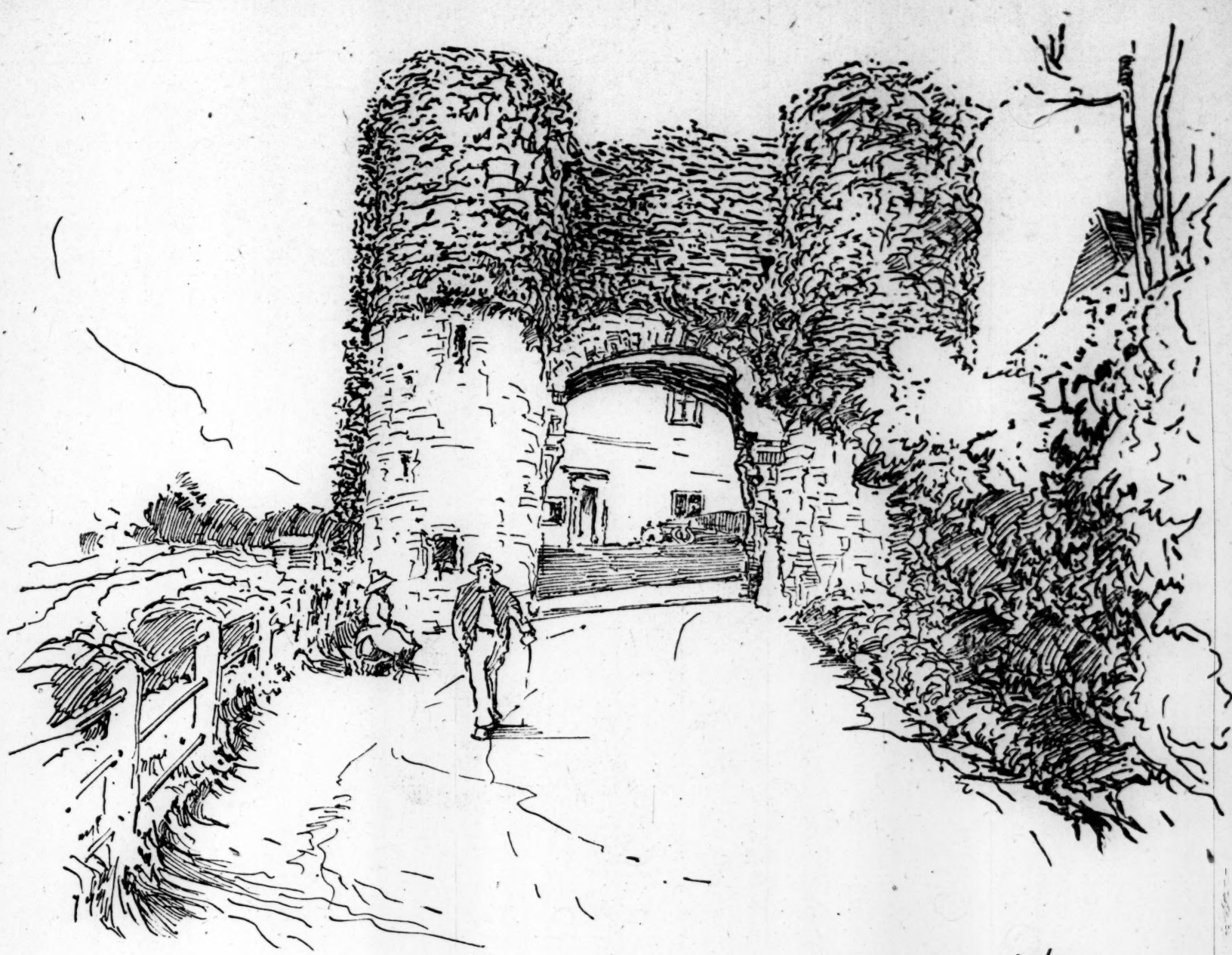
their materialistic efforts to send the supposedly weaker brother "to the wall." It is not only this phase of error that is today being self-destroyed through the omnipotent operation of the spiritual idea of Life, but every other phase must ultimately share the same fate. This spiritual understanding dissipates the material sense of things, and thus the substantial, the real, the eternal, the ever-present things of Spirit, the perfect ideas of divine Mind, are discerned, utilized, and enjoyed here and now.

Christ Jesus, and other men recorded in the Bible both before and after he appeared on earth, proved by raising the dead that spiritual life may be enjoyed here as well as hereafter. If death, so-called, ushered one into the fullness of eternal life, and if present existence were nothing but a "vale of tears," it would be an injury rather than a blessing to bring those who have believed they died back to life. It is doubly significant that so many of those restored to life, as recorded in the Old and New Testaments, were persons of tender years, as for instance, the widow's son raised by Elijah, the Shunammite's son raised by Elisha, and the daughter of Jairus raised by Christ Jesus. Again, the widow's son whom Jesus restored to life amid the beautiful surroundings of the town of Nain (not very far from the place where, about nine hundred years before, the Shunammite woman dwelt), and Eutychus, whom Paul restored at Troas, were both young men. Lazarus, too, whom the Master raised from the dead by divine help, was, according to tradition, a young man. Now if it were true that individuals must necessarily be victimized by evil on this plane of human consciousness, would it not have been more merciful to have allowed those young men and gullest children to escape the miseries of mortal existence? On the contrary, since God who is Truth, Life, and Love sends unqualified blessings to His children, the conclusion is obvious that it is possible and necessary here and now, as well as hereafter, to gain the spiritual sense of Life, which preserves a man from evil and keeps him in the kingdom of heaven. The great possibilities of this spiritual idea of Life are indicated in these words of Christ Jesus, whose sinless life is the perfect example for all mankind: "I am come

that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

This spiritual idea of Life which is again demonstrably operative in Christian Science is today walking over the waves of error, raising mortals from the depths of sin, disease, and death. The real man, God's perfect spiritual idea, is eternally endowed with the ability to walk the wave, for he is immune from and unconscious of the evil beliefs of the carnal mind. All God's children reflect this ability, and it rests with each individual to demonstrate this unchanging fact. Meanwhile those who discern even faintly this true idea are enabled to breast the angry wave, and "stemming it with hearts of controversy," help to rescue their needy brethren. It is no mere straw that a mortal is clutching at when he grasps the spiritual idea of Life. It is as a life-saving buoy which effectually keeps the rescued and awakening mariner above the waters, and resists the downward attraction of sin's seeming vortex. Breathing the pure atmosphere of a higher life he is meanwhile sustained while gaining the scientific ability to tread the wave with the understanding of error's utter nothingness, which a man will do when he demonstrably attains "unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

When at the point of death Mrs. Eddy felt the touch of the everpresent healing Christ, and was lifted out of the shadow. She was enabled not only to live, but to live a life of exceptional usefulness and value to mankind. Discerning clearly the spiritual idea which had wrought her recovery, she practiced this truth herself and communicated it by word and pen and deed to the world. As a result of her wonderful life-work thousands of sad people have been healed, thousands of the sinning have been reformed, thousands of the dying restored to life. Through her work, too, religion has been revitalized, for Christ's Christianity has been restored. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 2), Mrs. Eddy thus expressed her own aim in life, an aim which it were well that all should emulate: "To live and let live, without clamor for distinction or recognition; to wait on divine Love; to write truth first on the tablet of one's own heart;—this is the sanity and perfection of living, and my human ideal."



Strand Gate, Winchelsea

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Strand Gate at Winchelsea, Sussex

Enter Winchelsea by the Strand Gate. The white steep roadway passing under it was the cliff path long ago, coming up straight from the sea. There is no sea at the hill's foot now, only a line of blue to be seen far away, and between, the green marches flecked with sheep. But when the sea was by the town, it was a highway for the French, who came in the Middle Ages to invade it. Today, where once their ships sailed, is now the marsh, and the canal wind-

ing through it which was made by Pitt, rather late in the day, to keep the Frenchmen out. "It was found," says Ingoldsbay, "to answer remarkably well. The French managed, indeed, to scramble over the Rhine, the Rhone, and other insignificant currents, but they never did, nor could pass Mr. Pitt's military canal."

Within the Strand Gate lies the village which has been a town, a royal town built by a king himself, and still one of the Cinque Ports, and with a

mayor. There is but little left of the walls that once went round it, the walls on which Edward the First rode his horse in triumph. The sea has gone away from Winchelsea and with it its scaffolding and the merchandise of ships. But it is beautiful with its low loveliness, with dignity that is a quiet token of its long descent. He who planned it was a master builder, and so there are no crooked streets and winding alleys in Winchelsea. Its builder made it as straight and square as any new city of the New World may

be made today, and you can see the street's end from its beginning. The houses are for the most part built of brick, warm and red, which glows in the sunlight; but one is a pale washed green with a fuchsia hedge before it, while another white with a scarlet-trumpeted creeper up against it; again others, old gray stone, somber and restful. Behind the town, sloping away from it, lie the green meadows, clothed with flocks, the giant windmills, and beyond it all, the sea.

Ancient Gezer in Palestine

Dr. Camden D. Cobern of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in his new book, "Recent Explorations in Palestine," writes these things about the

period of Palestinian history from about 1000 to 550 B. C., during which most of the prophetic literature was produced.

"Gezer [where extensive explorations were made] at this time as at every other period was in general appearance like a modern Arab village, a huge mass of crooked, narrow, airless streets, shut inside a thick wall. . . . The houses were of one story and, when two storied, the stairs led up from the outside and the lower floor was mostly given up to the cattle. When a chamber was too large to be spanned by a single length of roofing-timber, middle posts were used, which a strong man might easily slip from their foot stones, thus upsetting the house (Comp. Judges xvi, 26-30). Tweezers, pins and needles, bottles, mirrors, combs, perfume boxes, scrapers for baths, were common in this stratum and in all that follow it, while we have also here silver earrings, bracelets and other beautiful ornaments with the first sign of clear glass objects; tools also of many kinds of stone, bronze and iron, an iron hoe like a modern one, and the first known pulley of bronze.

"The pottery was poor in quality, clumsy and coarse in shape and ornament excepting as it was imported, the local Aegean imitations being unworthy. Combed ornament was not common and the burnished as a rule was limited to random scratches. Multiple lamps became common, and a large variety of styles in small jugs was introduced. The motifs of the last period survive, but in a degenerate form. The bird friezes so characteristic of the third Semitic period disappear. The scarab stamp goes out of use, but the impressions of other seals now become fairly common as potter's marks. These con-

sist either of simple devices (stars, pentacles, etc.) or of names in Old Hebrew Scripture. . . . We certainly have here the work of the king's potters referred to in I. Chronicles, iv, 23.

"Another very curious Hebrew tablet inscription is the so-called Zodiacal Tablet, on which the signs of the Zodiac are figured, with certain other symbols which were at first supposed to express some esoteric, magical, or religious meaning, but which seem only to represent the ancient agricultural year with the proper months indicated for sowing and reaping—being the same as the modern seasons and crops, excepting that, anciently, flax was cultivated. Either, as Macalister says, some Hebrew scribe wanted to show off his learning or else elaborate literary work must have been particularly fascinating to the Hebrew scribes (800-600 B. C.) since they took so much pains to state picturesquely such well-known facts.

"An even more important literary memorial from this period consists of two cuneiform tablets written about three-quarters of a century after the Ten Tribes had been carried to Assyria and foreign colonies had been thrown into Israelite territory. . . . Soon afterward we find an Assyrian colony settled in Gezer, using the Assyrian language and letters and carrying on business with Assyrian methods. In one tablet (649 B. C.) there is a bill of sale containing description of the property, the name of the buyer, seals and signatures of twelve witnesses for the same, one of whom is the Egyptian governor of the new town, another an Assyrian noble, whose name precedes that of the governor, and still another a western Asiatic. It is a Hebrew 'Nethaniah,' who, the next year, as the other tablet shows, sells his field, his seal bearing upon it a lunar or stellar emblem."

"Jonathan," I said, "I'd like to find some wild honey. It sounds so nice."

"No better than tame honey," said Jonathan.

"It sounds better. I am sure it would be different scooped from a tree than done up neatly in pound squares."

"Tastes just the same," persisted Jonathan, prosaically.

"Well, any way, I want to find a bee tree. Let's go bee hunting!"

"What's the use? You don't know a honeybee from a bumblebee."

"Well, you do, of course," I answered, tactfully.

"Jonathan, mollified, became gracious. 'I never went bee hunting, but I've heard the old fellows tell how it's done. But it takes all day.'"

"So much the better," I said.

So that night, as we read in one of the "Jonathan Papers," by Elizabeth Woodbridge, they consulted books and took counsel.

"As to the main points of procedure all our advisers agreed. We were

to put honey in an open box, catch a bee in it, and when she had loaded up with honey, let her go, watch her flight and locate the direction of her home. When she returned with friends for more honey, we were to shut them in, carry the box on in the line of flight and let them go again. We were to keep this up until we reached the bee tree.

"As the field grew warmer it grew populous, bumblebees hummed, and finally some little soft brown bees arrived—surely the ones we wanted. Cautiously Jonathan approached one, held his box under the goldenrod clump, brought the glass down slowly from above—and the bee was ours. She was a gentle little thing, and did not seem to resent her treatment at all, but dropped down on the honeycomb and fell to work." Then they uncovered the box.

"Shouldn't you think she must have had enough?" I said after a while—'Oh! there she comes now!'

"Our bee appeared on the edge of the box, staggering heavily. She

rubbed her legs, rubbed her wings, shook herself, girded up her loins, as it were, and brushed the hair out of her eyes, and finally rose, turning on herself in a close spiral which widened into larger and larger circles above the box, and at length, after two or three wide sweeps, where we nearly lost track of her, she darted off in a bee-line for a tall chestnut tree on a knoll to the westward. . . .

"Our bee had gone and come twice before Jonathan returned. 'Hasn't she brought anybody yet?' Well, here comes!" He took a slender stem of goldenrod, smeared it with honey, and gently lodged a drop on the bee's back, just where she could not get it by any possible antics get it off; when the little thing . . . at last flew off on her old line."

This time the bee brings her comrades in good numbers.

"That dab of honey did the work," said Jonathan. "We might as well begin to follow up their line now."

"Waiting till there were a dozen or more in the box, he gently slid on the glass cover, laid a paper over it to darken it, and we set out. Ten min-

At the Bar of the Classics

"Experts and pedagogues (chiefly pedagogues) have, for the purpose of convenience, split literature up into divisions and subdivisions—such as prose and poetry; or imaginative, philosophic, historical; or elegiac, heroic, lyric; or religious and profane, etc., ad infinitum. But the great truth is that literature is all one—and indivisible. The idea of the unity of literature should be well planted and fostered in the head," Arnold Bennett says in "Literary Taste."

"There is even no essential, definable difference between those two great branches, prose and poetry. For prose may have rhythm. All that can be said is that verse will scan, while prose will not. The difference is purely formal. Very few poets have succeeded in being so poetical as Isaiah, Sir Thomas Browne, and Ruskin have been in prose. It can only be stated that, as a rule, writers have shown an instinctive tendency to choose verse for the expression of the very highest emotion. The supreme literature is in verse, but the finest achievements in prose approach so nearly to the finest achievements in verse that it is ill work deciding between them. In the sense in which poetry is best understood, all literature is poetry—or is, at any rate, poetical in quality. . . . As the literary taste develops, this quality of emotion, restrained or loosed, will be more and more widely perceived at large in literature. It is the quality that must be looked after. It is the quality that unifies literature (and all the arts)."

"It is not merely useless, it is harmful, for you to map out literature into divisions and branches, with different laws, rules, or canons. The first thing is to obtain some possession of literature. When you have actually felt some of the emotion which great writers have striven to impart to you, and when your emotions become so numerous and puzzling that you feel the need of arranging them and calling them by names, then—and not before—you can begin to study what has been attempted in the way of classifying and ticketing literature. Manuals and treatises are excellent things in their kind, but they are simply dead weight at the start. You can only acquire really useful general ideas by first acquiring particular ideas, and putting those particular ideas together. You cannot make bricks without straw. Do not worry about literature in the abstract, about theories as to literature. Get at it. Get hold of literature in the concrete as a dog gets hold of a bone. If you ask me where you ought to begin, I shall gaze at you as I might gaze at the faithful animal if he inquired which end of the bone he ought to attack. It doesn't matter in the slightest degree where you begin. Begin wherever the fancy takes you to begin. Literature is a whole."

"There is only one restriction for you. You must begin with an acknowledged classic; you must eschew modern works. The reason for this does not imply any depreciation of the present age at the expense of past ages. Indeed, it is important, if you wish ultimately to have a wide, catholic taste, to guard against the too common assumption that nothing modern will stand comparison with the classics."

"The reason why you must avoid modern works at the beginning is simply that you are not in a position to choose among modern works. Nobody at all is quite in a position to choose with certainty among modern works. To sift the wheat from the chaff is a process that takes an exceedingly long time. Modern works have to pass before the bar of the taste of successive generations. Whereas, with classics, which have been through the ordeal, almost the reverse is the case. Your taste has to pass before the bar of the classics. That is the point. If you differ with a classic, it is you who are wrong, and not the book. If you differ with a modern work, you may be wrong or you may be right, but no judge is authoritative enough to decide. Your taste is unformed. It needs guidance, and it needs authoritative guidance."

The Distance Clears

O, but the distance clears!
O, but the daylight grows!
Soon shall the pied wind-flowers
Babble of greening hours,
Primrose and daffodil
Teem to a fathering sun.
The lark have all his will.
The thrush be never done,
And April, May and June
Go to the same blithe tune
As this blithe dream of mine!
—W. E. Henley.

Pioneering

Do it. Bridge the gulf well and truly from edge to edge, and the dunces will find it out.—Emerson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Outlook in Japan

ONE of the great questions exercising the Japanese statesmen and business men, at the present moment, is the question of the position of Japanese trade after the war. The war has brought about great trade changes in many countries, both belligerent and neutral, and, in Japan, these changes have often been of an almost revolutionary nature. The Japanese trader is notably quick to see, and even to foresee, opportunities, and to take the very fullest advantage of them as they arise; but he is also astute enough to recognize that the great opportunities which have come his way, during the last two years, are the result of conditions entirely transitory. War work is all very well in its way; it has already resulted in a rehabilitation of Japanese finance unlooked for by Japanese statesmen before the war, save as the result of many years of persistent effort; but the great object of Japan, at this time, is to secure permanent markets for her industrial output.

The Japanese Government is going about the matter with all its accustomed thoroughness, and careful investigations are being carried on in those countries which offer the best prospects of affording a permanent market for Japanese goods. Japan is willing to manufacture for and sell to any country. She loses no opportunity for work; but as the great mass of data relating to her wide-flung activities flows into the Government offices at Tokio, it is very carefully scrutinized. The trade expert does not allow himself to be deceived for a moment. Here is a good contract, but it will not recur. Here is another equally good; but the competition for the business, after the war, will be so great that Japan, situated as she is, could not possibly obtain it. Here, however, is a trade opening which might profitably be fostered, and here is yet another which must, at all costs, be kept open, and made permanent.

And so it goes on, and has been going on for some time, until the Japanese trade expert, today, is beginning to see daylight. He can now form some estimate as to how trade will flow after the war, and he is taking action accordingly. He already sees clearly enough that, in the matter of new development, Japan must look to Russia first, and, after Russia, to South America and the region of the South Seas. India has long been written down as a temporary market only. The Indians themselves have risen to the occasion, in the matter of supplying their own needs, far too definitely to admit of Japan entertaining hopes of permanently flooding the Indian market. One fact, however, has emerged with overwhelming force, and that is that Japan's great market, after the war, as it was before the war, will be China. Whatever else happens, the Chinese market, for both commercial and political reasons, must be held and developed. To this end Japan is directing her every effort. For some time there has been established, at Shanghai, a Japanese school of commerce on a large scale, and here large numbers of Japanese clerks and agents are being prepared, so that Japanese firms operating in China may never be at a loss for trained men to seize any opportunity that may arise for new developments. These men are not only taught the language and the ways of trade, but they are carefully trained, on the spot as it were, in the matter of Chinese customs, and as to those little likes and dislikes, traditions, and etiquettes that appear so small but mean so much, if trade is to be successful.

Then again a strong movement is on foot to establish a Sino-Japanese Bank, which would have for one of its main objects the helping of the Japanese trader in China, and the general development of Sino-Japanese trade; whilst the Bank of Formosa is establishing branches throughout the country. So strongly, indeed, is it coming to be seen that Japan's future lies in China, that Japanese financiers are openly agitating for the establishment of a general supervision by Japan of foreign loans to China, and are insisting that Japan's increasing specie reserve should be invested in China, and not frittered away, for so they regard it, in reducing foreign indebtedness. If China is to get still further involved in debt, it is insisted, it is better for Japan that China should be involved with Japan, and that Japan should even lose by it, in hard cash, than that China should become more deeply involved with any other country.

And so the question is eagerly debated. No one can outline, with any degree of certainty, the great settlements which must follow the war, much less the results, in years to come, of these settlements. It is certain enough, however, that one of the most momentous of these adjustments must be made where, on the surface, there is least to be done, namely, in the Far East.

The Fight Against Extravagance

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES A. FREAR of Wisconsin, a minority member of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, has devised a plan which, if he could put it in force, would probably accomplish what he has for several years been trying to bring about, namely, the abolition of the abuses attending appropriations for river and harbor work, and favoritism in the expenditure of such funds. His plan is to create a Federal board, of a class as high as the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shall have the management of all waterway improvements. Similar boards, he says, control waterway improvements in other countries, wherever an intelligent waterway system has been put in force.

The majority members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors have reported for passage a bill calling for the appropriation of \$38,000,000. Mr. Frear believes that one-half of this sum will be wasted if its expenditure

is authorized. That it will be authorized by the House seems to be a foregone conclusion. There is some hope that it will be amended in the Senate so as to reduce the total to some extent. Despite the determined opposition of the minority members of the House committee, friends of the bill say it will pass the House without the formality of a roll call.

Ten years ago, or thereabouts, the first attack on "Cannonism" was made in the House of Representatives, of which Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois was at that time Speaker. Under the rules then governing parliamentary procedure in the House, the presiding officer exercised almost unlimited power. He was, in fact, a dictator, in the sense that he could, by refusing recognition to a member, delay, or prevent, the consideration of a bill on the floor. Then, as now, the national treasury faced a deficit. A public buildings bill, calling for generous appropriations in many parts of the country, was ready to be favorably reported by the chairman of the committee. But Speaker Cannon steadfastly refused to recognize the chairman on the floor of the House. A "round robin," signed by two-thirds of the members, demanded that an opportunity be given to start the bill toward its final passage. Mr. Cannon told them that the finances of the country were in a critical condition, and that it was no time to waste the people's money. The power had, he said, been vested in him to defeat such legislation, and, because the responsibility was his, he would exercise the power. The bill was pigeonholed by the committee. A combination of Democrats and "Insurgents" overthrew "Cannonism," dividing the authority of the Speaker among the members of the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Ways and Means. This divided responsibility seems to have opened the door to abuses. Since the change in rules, the proposed appropriations for rivers and harbors, and for public buildings, have steadily grown.

In his report Mr. Frear points out that, during the last forty years, transportation by river routes, except on the deep waterways, has decreased from 80 to 90 per cent. During that period, more than \$240,000,000 has been appropriated for improvements in connection with the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers, besides great sums for work on smaller streams. This despite the fact that the use of the rivers was steadily decreasing.

It is high time, with the Government seeking new objects of taxation, in order to supply the constant drain, that more men with the insight and determination of Mr. Frear should come forward and put an end to the bolstering of official tenure by sending to the home district money to be wasted in public projects.

Purchase of the Danish Islands

NEGOTIATIONS which have extended over a period of forty years have terminated in the transfer to the United States of title to the diminutive group of islands known as the Danish West Indies. Formal possession will not be taken, and the exact terms of the treaty entered into by Denmark and the United States will not be made public, until the purchase price, \$25,000,000, has been paid. It is expected that Congress will make the necessary appropriation at the present session. The comparative value of lands, determined by their location, could hardly be more forcefully and convincingly illustrated than by the terms of the agreement just concluded. The total area of the group, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, is 142 square miles. In exchange for the title to these little plots of ground the United States has agreed to pay the price named, and, in addition, to relinquish any claim to the island of Greenland, embracing an area of 827,275 square miles. It should be said in passing, however, that the United States never laid serious claim to sovereignty over any portion of Greenland, and probably never would have done so. For the most part the northern island is regarded as a barren waste, with few resources except minerals, which could hardly be mined and transported at a profit. So, to all intents and purposes, the people of the United States have said to the Danes: "We will pay you the price you ask in cash, and give you any hold we may have on Greenland besides."

These West Indian islands never have been a serious problem to Denmark, neither have they been of any particular benefit. It has been said that the transfer just made would have been arranged many years ago but for objections by the German Government. The purchase price tentatively agreed upon in earlier negotiations was about one-fifth of that which is being paid. It has never been claimed that the islands will be of great commercial value to the United States. But, particularly since the completion of the Panama Canal, they are of great value from a military and strategic standpoint. Their ownership by Denmark, could its continuance have been assured, would perhaps have been almost as satisfactory as actual ownership by the United States. Controlled, even temporarily, by a Power hostile or ambitious, they would have menaced the policies of the United States in the Caribbean. With actual possession will, of course, come the responsibility of defense, and the greater responsibility of setting up a stable and progressive system of government. It is important to decide now whether the government to be established should, temporarily, be military or civil. Eventually, no doubt, the group might be organized under a regular territorial form of government, similar to that maintained in Alaska and in the Hawaiian group. There has been no intimation, so far as is known, of the desires of the people of the islands, either in regard to what must, in most cases, amount to an enforced renunciation of allegiance to the King of Denmark, or concerning their preference as to the form of the government under which they shall live. It had been hoped that, before the consummation of the agreement, an effort would be made, through a referendum, to ascertain the wishes, not only of the natives of the islands, but of the resident Danes. It is said that under the provisions of the treaty the Danish people may remain, or remove, at will, and that they may dispose of their holdings at any time. To preserve their Danish citizenship, they must make formal declaration within a year.

The United States hardly need apologize to any other

Government for its acquisition of the Danish islands. But it can, without hesitation or reservation, assure the people of all countries, including those of the islands themselves, that under the new régime the latent resources will be developed, freedom of thought and action will be vouchsafed, and that, at no far distant day, the people of the islands will be given a voice in their own government.

Monsieur le Maréchal

THE winter of 1870-71 was a terrible one for France. For the first time since the allied columns had poured into Paris, after Waterloo, a foreign army passed down the Champs Elysées. There was, however, this vast difference between 1815 and 1871, that the veterans of Blücher, the regiments of the Emperor and the Tsar, and the troops of Wellington came to restore the Bourbons to their own. If the Tricolor was hauled down, it was to hoist the White Flag, and Royalist France, at all events, could feel a measure of satisfaction. In 1871 all this was changed. Moltke's men, marching down the Champs Elysées, had overthrown the Emperor of France, not to raise up another Frenchman, but simply to proclaim their own victory. One marshal of France was a prisoner, accused of a traitorous surrender of a great fortress and a great army; another was a prisoner, whose army had been crushed in the decisive battle of Sedan. Thus the line of the marshals of the Empire came to an end, as that of the marshals of the King had come to an end, during the orgy of the Revolution. When, however, the German army of occupation had vanished towards the Rhine, and France had turned her attention to the great effort of reconstruction, one of the few officers who, in spite of everything, had managed to cover himself with glory, was selected by the Government of the Republic for special honor. The marshal's baton was offered to the commander of the army of the Loire, General Chanzy. That soldier, however, declined to accept it. It was not, he declared, a fit reward for a soldier who had been beaten in the field. Keep it, he said, until you can give it to the man who commands the army of revenge. Whether or not the action of Monsieur Poincaré's Government was actuated by that impulse or not, it is to General Joffre, as commander of the army of revenge, that it has given the twenty inches of metal, wrapped in velvet of the royal blue of France, once stamped with golden fleur-de-lis, but in this instance with stars.

The first of these *maréchaux de France* was Alberic Clément, one of the commanders of the forces of Philip Augustus. But the marshal as a military officer was a descendant of a long line of great officials, whose business, in the days of the old Frankish Kings, had been to govern the stables of the reigning Prince. These *mariscalci* became of more and more importance with the development of cavalry in the medieval armies, so that in time they came to surpass in authority the constable himself. The constable is, of course, an even older officer than the marshal. His origin goes back to the days of the Roman Emperors, whose comes stabuli, or count of the stable, grew up by a similar process of evolution, till he became the greatest military officer of the kingdom. Still whether it be the constable of an English village, or the marshal of a western mining town, the origin of the office is that which gave birth to the constable of France and to the earl marshal of England. In France the title never became a hereditary one; but the office of William the Marshal of the reign of Henry II grew into that of the line of the earls marshal of England, just as the earl marshal of Scotland survived in the family of the Keiths for ten generations. Perhaps, indeed, the oldest vestige of the title is to be found in the French form of *maréchal ferrant*, or shoeing smith, so that the real title might be said to be lost in the mist of mythology, and the original marshal to have been Wayland Smith.

In Germany the old Frankish office of *mariscalci* descended in the line of the Princes of Saxony, and the title of the *erz-marshalk* survived down to the date of the extinction of the Holy Roman Empire. But in England the title disappeared with the extinction of the line of the earls marshal, and was revived in the persons of the field marshals, introduced into the British army by George II, in imitation of the German *feldmarshalls*. They were a wonderful enough race of men, these marshals, but, of course, the most wonderful of them all are to be found in the long line of the *maréchaux de France*, who became for a while the *maréchaux de l'Empire*, and now again have become, in the person of le Maréchal Joffre, once again *maréchaux de France*.

Was there not Turenne, the man who was astonished when he heard Cromwell's redcoats cheering as they went forward against the battalions of his great rival, Condé; and Condé himself, who flung the twenty inches of blue velvet tipped with gold, far into the enemy's line at Fribourg, bidding his soldiers follow him in the recovery of it. Then there was Vauban, the engineer who built those rock galleries at Verdun, which have defied the German artillery of today, when modern fortifications have been crumpled up like pie-crust: a wonderful man this Vauban, truly not only a great soldier, but, in the very atmosphere of the *Ceil-de-Bœuf*, a politician abreast of the ideals of today. A fellow soldier of Vauban was the terrible little *duc de Luxembourg*, the immediate predecessor of the four marshals who fell in turn before the invincible "Malbrook." And after them, Maurice de Saxe, the general who traveled with his camp theatre and opera troupe, his valets de chambre and *maitres d'hôtel*. And besides this Pole were there not, in the service of the "Well Beloved," the Englishman, Berwick, and the German, Löwendahl?

But, of course, the great moment of the marshals was the moment of the First Empire. That was the hour of Ney and Masséna, of Augereau and Lannes, of Davoust and Soult, and half a score of others, of whom perhaps the least known was Money, the only marshal ever deprived of his baton, and deprived of that because, at the command of Louis, he refused to preside over the court martial on Michel Ney. And now the Kingdom

and the Empire have given place to the Republic, and there comes the first of the Republic's marshals, the three hundred and twenty-fifth of the *maréchaux de France*, Monsieur le Maréchal Joffre.

Notes and Comments

IT STILL depends, as it always has depended, on the point of view. Thus, we are told, by a legal gentleman who is speaking for the traction companies, that if the public does not do more for these corporations than it has already done, State ownership will be unavoidable. Now, a representative of the people would put it quite differently, by saying that if the traction companies will not do more than they have already done for the convenience and comfort of the public, State ownership will be inevitable.

EVEN if it were the case, as a certain prominent brewer eagerly contended in England, recently, that "beer has a food value," why mix the food with something admittedly injurious and quite clearly productive of the most widespread evils? The following questions are as cogent as they are unescapable. Is there a single brewer who brews beer because of its food value? Is there a single publican, in the length and breadth of the country, who sells it for that reason? And is there a single man or woman who honestly buys and drinks it because he or she regards it as a natural alternative for bread and butter? "Food value," even if it exists, is, of course, a grotesque afterthought.

CABBAGES, which a year ago were sold at \$6 a ton, are this year quoted in the United States at \$80. With this announcement comes the statement that the stock of cabbages is larger now than a year ago, but that they are all in the hands of speculators, who are holding them for still higher prices. It is, it seems, now time for those who have learned to do without eggs and butter to make similar arrangements with regard to cabbage. A speculator, however, cannot hold a cabbage forever.

THE 6000-odd boys in Great Britain and the 6004-odd girls, between 13 and 14 years of age, and, still more, the 7000-odd boys and the 500-odd girls between 12 and 13 years of age, who ought to be at school, but instead are working on the land, are no doubt having the time of their lives. It is welcome to find, however, that there are those who recognize the necessity of keeping prominently in view the fact that this is a "war measure," not on any account or in any circumstances to become "a habit." The way of progress leads in altogether the opposite direction.

INCIDENTALLY, the United States Government does not appear to be profiting to any great extent financially by existing conditions. On the contrary, to meet a treasury deficit at the end of the year there must be an increase in the inheritance tax, a new tax on excess profits of corporations and partnerships, and an issue of \$280,000,000 in bonds. Moreover, if the \$500,000,000 raised in this way should prove insufficient, there is to be an issue of \$100,000,000 of Treasury certificates. Will the prudence of the Federal Reserve Board approve of this method of raising revenues?

LORD DEVONPORT is credited with the intention of forbidding any loaf being sold under twelve hours of its leaving the oven. The idea is, of course, that less bread is eaten when it is stale. In war time the stale loaf, if the stale loaf it must be, will be accepted without a murmur. So far it is only rumor and, apparently, the bakers, though they agree that it would mean a substantial reduction in the bread consumed, have some practical objections. They point out that stale bread would mean more toast, more butter, and more jam, and where would the economy be then? It will, anyway, not be the first time that the selling of fresh bread has been made illegal. The plan was tried in the Napoleonic wars, but failed. In Australia, not long ago, the master bakers refused to bake at night, which meant, of course, stale bread; but the Australian housewives started baking at home, and night baking was soon resumed.

Now that the popularity of music and musical instruments from Hawaii is perhaps beginning to dwindle, let their fervent devotees tell the names of a few of the islands, and on what one is situated the melodious sounding, easily rhymed Honolulu. Also how to pronounce the oft-sung, pliable word, Hawaii, itself.

IT HAS been said, thoughtlessly no doubt, that in these days of engrossing activity, in the professions, in commerce, and in politics, men do not form lasting friendships. In 1883, or thirty-four years ago, Willard Bartlett, a New York lawyer and partner of Elihu Root, became a member of the New York Court of Appeals. Mr. Root became United States District Attorney. Since then he has been a Cabinet member and a United States Senator. Judge Bartlett retired from the bench on the 1st of the year. Now it is announced that the old partnership will be renewed. Men do remember.

THERE is no new slang under the sun. Those characteristic Americanisms, such as "take it from me," "the real stuff," "piker," "sure thing," and so on, have been traced to Sheridan, Thackeray, Smollett, Dickens, and others, and are in common use in Great Britain, while there appears to be little question that Aristophanes was the first to use the expression, "We take the cake." Yet it is doubtful if the cake-walk was known in ancient Greece.

IOWA's new chief executive, William L. Harding, had something to say, in his first message to the State Legislature, which may give ambitious lawmakers, there and elsewhere, a new view of their responsibilities. He told the members that they would be just as responsible for every law remaining on the statutes when they adjourned as if those laws had been enacted by them. There would be fewer obsolete, if not objectionable, laws on the books if this illuminating statement were heeded.